The People's Press.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.

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The People's Press.

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The importance of the fish trade is illustrated by the recent leases issued at Fulton Market, New York City, twelve stalls having been taken at $1,500 rent. A great many fish must be sold to clear an aggregate rent of $15,000.

Mrs. Polk, the widow of James K. Polk, tenth President of the United States, is over eighty years of age, but she is in good health and she possesses a memory of unimpaired vigor. She resides in the old Polk homestead at Nashville, Tenn., a large, roomy, two-story building made of brick.

Adelina Patti is in her forty-seventh year and Lilli Lehmann in her forty-fifth. Both are singing superbly, and immense audiences are spellbound by their voices. The fact, says the *Musical Courier*, is a lesson to young vocalists who are ambitious to be full fledged soloists in a few summers, and who expect to acquire before they are twenty-five what can alone come with long experience and normal development.

Of the thirty-seven oleomargarine factories in this country eleven are in Chicago, and none is found east of that city by the internal revenue officers. In February 2,615,779 pounds were made, taxed, and removed for sale, and only 38,100 pounds were exported. What would become of those factories, asks the New York *Times*, if an attempt should be made to sell every pound of this great product to consumers for what it really is?

A bill will be presented to the next Congress to provide for the purchase by the government of the battlefields of Lookout Mountain, Moccasin Bend, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a national park, preserving so far as possible the outlines of the battlefields, and erecting suitable monuments to the memory of the fallen men, with statues of the leading generals of the Union and Confederate armies alike.

America has its "professors of journalism," but England is said to be about to have a school where newspaper work shall be taught. The story is that a certain well-known London journalist is to open a school in which pupils shall receive instruction "in the writing of paragraphs, reviewing, short-hand, special correspondence, war correspondence, leaders, sub-leaders, art and dramatic criticism, sub-editing, editing, etc." The New York *Commercial* adds with some sarcasm: Upon graduation pupils will be ready to take any position that may offer itself in the line of messenger boys, theatrical supernumeraries, and street sweepers.

The order of the King's Daughters originated in New York a year or so ago, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, and it has grown and multiplied until it includes to-day some hundreds of the Murray hill girls and other hundreds of the tenement-district girls. Outside the city it has spread across the river to Brooklyn, and out of the State to the students at Smith College and the residents of half the summer resorts where Fifth avenue disperses itself in July. The King's Daughters have never cumbered themselves with a constitution or by-laws, and their organization, so far as they have any at all, is after the fashion of Edward Everett Hale's Ten Times One club, with Henry Wadsworth's four mottoes, "Look up and not down, out and not in, forward and not back, and lend a hand." The King's Daughters wear the Maltese cross, I. H. N., and there are tens that send books to invalids, tens that teach working girls to sew and to cook, tens that sing in the hospital, tens that visit sick children, tens that pledge themselves to say no ill-natured things of their neighbors, and tens that interest themselves in almost every branch of the philanthropic work of the big city. Each group marks out its programme for itself, and the only bond of union is the royal purple ribbon and the cross, "In His Name."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that "a new interest has arisen in American-grown figs, the continued outbreak of Asiastic cholera in Europe having created a lack of confidence in the Turkish fig. Twenty years ago an American fig at the North was a rare fruit, and very little systematic effort was made to cultivate that fruit anywhere in this country. An old friend of ours who resided in Chillicothe, O., used to assert that he could raise figs enough for family supply in his greenhouse and garden, and created some merriment at his own expense by partially successful efforts to do so. But of late years the semi-tropical belt of this country is found to be favorably adapted to the propagation of the fig, and it is probable that a large moiety of our present supply is of home production. Southern California has proven to be a favorite haunt of Pomona, and figs abound there as well as wine and raisin grapes. It is remarked that the practice of crystalizing the green or fresh fig, so as to render it one of the most delicious Christmas fruits, has become prevalent. Figs are very easily cured and packed for market, and the demand for the fruit is increasing at least as rapidly as the enhanced supply. The time is at hand when this agreeable and wholesome fruit will become as abundant as the pear or plum and the area of its cultivation very much extended. The true fig of commerce in all countries has been the white Smyrna variety; but the new Pacific or brown Smyrna is most esteemed in the fig orchards of California."

STRENGTH IN SUFFERING.

Each weary heart that sorrow fills
With some o'erwhelming woe,
Reaps with his own unnumbered ills,
The tears that others sow,
While sadness cumbers day by day,
And weary hours grow long.
Bright hope shall light the clouded way;
Then suffer and grow strong.

Yes! Strong in suffering, strong in hope,
Strong hearts by conscience led,
'Gainst every bitter sin can cope
That rears its vicious head;
Bright germs of hope surround each heart,
The sunshine and the dew,
Regardless of affliction's smart,
Then suffer and be true,

In the red battle-field of life,
Its turbulence and din,
In every scene in human strife,
Temptation, sorrow, sin,
That brings chill pallor to the face,
That mars domestic light,
And smothers every tender grace—
Still suffer and be right.

Refined by suffering, overwhelm'd
With thine and others' cares;
Be true, be brave, be armed and helm'd.
'Gainst current wiles and snares;
Proud in thy strength, heroic pride
Can every ill endure,
Though in temptation doubly tried,
Then suffer and be pure.

—*Charles J. Beattie, in Inter-Ocean.*

BASE INGRATITUDE.

BY LILY CURRY.

The first two weeks of September are undoubtedly the finest of all summer for ocean bathing. The water has at length become bearably warm, and the waves, though running high, run regularly and with a certain evenness that a fair swimmer can comprehend and count upon. At the resorts along the New Jersey coast, for instance, this is a season of absolute water revelry. The beach is peopled with thousands of figures, happy and picturesque—or grotesque, as the case may be. Child, youth, adult, all are here. The strong swimmer calmly cleaving his way out through the breakers; the timid novice shrinking at each new burst of salty suds, and the would-be brave one, prancing defiantly knee-deep in the mighty brine, yet clinging at the same time with desperate grip to the life-line.

It was not long since, at one of these resorts, a heavenly morning—the sky a sheer dazzle of sun and palest azure; the sea booming grandly on the white sand, and all the merry thousands hastening down to meet it.

Two men and a woman left the fourth of their party, an elderly lady, who was not in bathing costume, as were they, safely ensconced with camp-stool and umbrella, where the sand was quite dry, and tripped lightly down to the first thin edge of the water. To be strictly accurate, but two of them tripped lightly; the woman, who was young and, in her own way, beautiful, and the smaller and less thoughtful appearing of the men. The third of the party followed with a gravity of countenance that was almost absurd in conjunction with his costume. Having entered the water, they naturally separated. The young man was of the slender, willowy, graceful type; a blonde with golden tints of hair and beard. Moreover every word and gesture seemed expressive of intense self-satisfaction and self-gratification, possibly relative to some late personal triumph.

"Come!" he cried, reaching out joyously to the girl. But she drew back; she could not swim. "No?" he said carelessly, and plunged off leaving her there near the other man. This other was also fair of complexion, but his close-shaven hair had the look of brown velvet and his large violet eyes were fringed with lashes almost black.

He had stooped to put some water on his head, and looking up he saw that the young lady stood alone, her gaze resting quietly upon him.

"Shall I take you out a little further?" he asked.

She shook her head, with a fretful curve of the lip.

"You look too sober," she said. "You might want to drown me."

He took no notice of the closing petulance.

"You think I should not look sober, then?"

"I'm sure I think nothing whatever, Mr. Denton. You have relieved me of the necessity."

He took a step nearer to her. His face flushed. There, in the edge of the ocean, was an absurd place to show feeling. But he seemed to forget their surroundings, and to see only her dark, uncommon beauty, her flashing, conquering eyes.

"Elma," he said, quietly, "I have done nothing to merit your enmity; I have been sincere."

"O, yes; but too much sincerity bores one at times."

The young man started, his lips moved, then he seemed to recall some resolution, and no sound issued from his tightly-set jaws.

The girl continued to speak, however, in the same studiously insolent tone. "Why are we standing here? At least you might take me over to the line. I certainly shall have lessons when we go back to town. It is absurd for one to feel so dependent. And these good swimmers are always so selfish."

He put out his hand.

"Come this way," he said, simply.

They made as pretty a picture as any of the thousands of couples who had gone down or were going down together.

Some of the lookers-on upon the beach singled them out and discussed them:

"The young lady in white and scarlet? With the Italian face? The tall young escort in blue and yellow? Miss Warriner—Elma Warriner. Quite rich. Hush! The mother is there with the red umbrella. The young man is Ned Denton; sort of third cousin; used to be engaged to her, but I hear it is off now; she is to marry some one else."

Meanwhile the young couple were out waist-deep. Miss Warriner had grown more gracious.

"Go and swim, Ned," she commanded with a little laugh. "We won't quarrel any more."

"Quarrel?" he repeated. "You think I would quarrel with you? If, as you have told me, it has all been a mistake—our caring for each other—and you really love Fielding, do you think I would't be man enough to desire your welfare first of all? Do you think I would let any memory of one year ago—of last summer—however precious, stand between you and your happines?"

"We never live over again our 'last summers,'" she replied with some constraint.

"You are right," he echoed, in a lower tone—almost too low to be audible above the water-clamor, "we never live them over * * * There is only one thing I would like to say to you, Elma. You won't be angry. It is this: Be sure you know your own mind."

"You—you think I do not now?" she questioned sharply.

"I cannot tell. I hope you do. Not all men are wont to take such disappointments philosophically. I do not think that Fielding would."

Miss Warriner's cheeks turned a shade paler. Her dusky complexion had a bluish look.

"Are you getting a chill?" cried Denton.

"Not at all. But I don't see Harry anywhere. It is strange he should stay away so long."

Denton put up his hand to shade his eyes and looked out over the water. The sun was dazzling.

"I do not see him either," he answered, and continued to gaze.

"He is a perfect swimmer," said the girl, uneasily. "And he surely would not go out too far."

"Can you stay here alone?" Denton asked, quickly, "or can you go in ashore by the line? I'll look for him."

"I'll go ashore," she had begun to say, when he had plunged out through a big wave, and could no longer hear her.

She turned and slowly made her way back, clinging ever to the sagging rope.

But she had not gone far, when something checked her steps and caused her so turn sharply and face seaward.

A wild outcry for an instant made her heart stand still! A bitter cry, and sudden hoarse shouts. Then the beach blackened with men and women by thousands other than the bathers.

"Man drowning!" That was all. That was the awful cry.

Elma Warriner standing statue like, with eyes straining to know the worst, could not even feel the water that lapped her feet. She was incapable of feeling anything; cold as ice; frozen from head to foot. For now she knew—half intuitively, half by circumstances—that Harry Fielding was out there beyond reach of the boldest and going down to his death.

She could not stir. She could only stand there feeling frozen.

The shouts of outcries constantly increased, until the hubbub was maddening, it seemed to her. And still she stood there, with capability for just one agonized idea;

"If I could only swim!"

Harry Fielding, her lately avowed lover, the man who had weaned her heart from Edwin Denton. Harry out there, battling, struggling, dying!

She fancied she saw his arms flung up for the last time; then—hush! Why should they cheer? What was that? Who was that out there? Could she see the gleam of orange and a paler blue than salty waters? Why should they cheer? Was it because another risked his life to save her lover's? Was it because Ned Denton had not waited, had not hesitated, had gone out there to save the man who had robbed him of her love? Hush! Another cheer! Was she dead herself?

On either side of her some one had caught her arms and was dragging her up the beach. It seemed to her that she must shriek aloud. Yet she was dumb, and growing deaf and blind, she thought. Only her mother caught her in her arms.

"Mother," she cried in a voice that grated with its own agony; "Mother, will they both be lost?"

And now another maddening cheer. The life-savers going out, and strong ropes gradually uncoiling.

"God!" prayed Elma Warriner on her knees, there at her mother's side; "God, if only their strength may last!"

Would the life-savers never reach them? Every second was indescribable torture! Yet the men had responded promptly. It had been hardly minutes since the first alarm.

"Mother, can you—can you see the blue and yellow? Oh, God, save him for his bravery!"

Then she shut her ears with her fingers; the men were drawing in the ropes; the rhythmic, awful chant of the voices measuring the length of pull, and telling when to ease and let out with the ebb of wave.

They were pulling in—what, whom? Would the savers bring one rescued man, one drowned, two drowned, two rescued—or none at all, or not even a cold form with the soul battered out? Who could say?

She held her fingers in her ears. The chant of the toiling men would have crazed her

And amid louder shrieks and hoarser clamor the savers staggered ashore at last, and laid two forms upon the sand.

Life was in both as yet. But Harry Fielding needed much rolling and skilful manipulating to bring him around. Denton, on the other hand, revived speedily and tried to stand alone upon his feet. His face was as ghastly as the other's, and had the same blue circles around the mouth and eyes.

"I am all right," he murmured feebly, then his half-open eyes fell upon Elma Warriner. She had turned from Fielding's side.

"You saved him," she cried, with an hysterical sob. Perhaps her voice grated again as a little while before.

The throng took up her words with a mighty cheer. Fielding had been carried to his hotel, but the rescuer was yet among them.

"Give me your hand," one man cried, and then another, and "God bless you!" and the women sobbed aloud.

Elma Warriner sank dizzily into her mother's embrace, and heard rather than saw Ned Denton borne home upon men's shoulders—a hero.

* * * * * * * * *

Of the three, Miss Warriner perhaps felt the shock longer than the two who had been so near their deaths that morning. For several days she remained almost wholly in her chamber. Fielding and Denton went about as if nothing had happened. Fielding, who was quite wealthy, showed the other some extra little attentions, it may be, but neither of them alluded in any way to the late almost tragic occurrence.

Elma Warriner, on the other hand, could not refrain from talking of it.

Fielding must have been ill-natured on some other score when one night he responded impatiently to a remark of hers concerning Ned Denton. His answer was almost sneering: "You make a perfect god of him for what he did!"

Elma gazed straight in his face for a moment. She was silent, but her eyes had a dull, ominous gleam.

"If he had been lost," she said, very slowly and coldly, "I should never have forgiven myself."

"Perhaps," said Fielding, angrily, "perhaps I am to take this as an indication of a change in your feelings toward me. Perhaps I am to understand you would like to end the engagement."

They had been sitting together in her mother's cottage parlor. She arose at his words, and, ere leaving the room, said: "You may take it so, if you choose. I adore bravery, and I loathe ingratitude!"

In this way she freed herself.

That evening Denton came to her. They sat for a time in the porch of her mother's cottage.

"Are you sure," he inquired, "are you sure you have made no mistake in breaking your engagement to Fielding?"

She drew more closely about her shoulders a little scarlet shawl she wore.

"I suppose you think that I don't know my own mind," she said. "I suppose you think I haven't any mind of my own."

"It has very much that appearance," he answered, coolly.

She reflected for a moment.

"I have always known my own mind," she said then, quite deliberately, "except on one occasion."

Denton was silent a little space. Then he leaned closer to her. "Will you tell me what the occasion was, and when?" he asked, softly.

She looked at him with tears welling up in her dusky eyes.

"You know!" she answered, tremulously, and laid her head upon his shoulder, where it had always seemed to him to belong!

Raisins, Figs and Dates.

From Malaga come those tempting boxes adorned with filigree and gilt paper, with colored medallions, dark eyed servitors and courtiers with exaggerated pork-pie hats. Why we should call these raisins muscatels nobody seems to know, perhaps from the Muscat grape that the Moors may have brought into Spain from their African home. But they were known to our forefathers as "raysons of the sun." And these "raysons of the sun," people credited with a kind of recuperative force. Always they formed part of the equipage of a last illness. The neat little table spread by the patient's bedside with saffron water and the dish of "raysons of the sun," with the old family Bible reserved for such solemn occasions, reminded the sufferer that he or she had done with the ordinary fare of mortal life. Sun-dried, indeed, should these raisins be, and yet not so much dried as distilled; the watery parts driven off, and all the richer qualities of the grape developed in nature's alembic. The best of these raisins are dried upon the vine. When the bunch is ripe the stem is twisted, or partly severed, and then the fierce sun does the rest. Commoner raisins are gathered and hung up on strings in the sunshine, and, as they dry, are scalded or dipped into lye, a process which brings the saccharine particles to the surface, when the fruit assumes its well-known slightly candied appearance. The raisins without stones, called sultanas, are from Smyrna, which, otherwise, is more concerned with figs.

All around the Mediterranean coast the fig tree grows and flourishes; even in England it is often found in old-fashioned gardens, in a shrubby form, trained against the wall, and Worthing boasts of fig gardens of unknown antiquity, where the fruit matures and ripens. But the figs of the Levant bear the highest reputation, and here the greatest care and skill are employed in growing and harvesting the crop.

From figs to dates the transition is not violent, for the fig tree and the date-palm may be found in the same landscape; but the date-palm will grow on the sandiest barren, if only there be moisture below, to which its deeply-set roots can penetrate. Egypt is the favored country of the date, and it is said that more than two millions and a half of palms are there registered as fruit-bearing trees, and as a single tree will sometimes bear as much as four hundredweight of dates—quoted last year at fifty shillings in London, but this year, from over-abundant supplies, not worth half—it may be seen what an important matter to the Egyptian fellah is his date harvest.—*All the Year Round.*

Why Vinegar is Sharp.

The question has been propounded: What makes vinegar sharp? Now, if it had been asked: What does not make it sharp? the answer would have been, the want of pure apple or grape juice. George Adams, in 1747, said that some people have imagined that the sharpness of vinegar was occasioned by the eels striking their pointed tails against the tongue and palate. But the *Scientific American* says it is very certain that the sourest vinegar has none of those eels, and that its pungency is entirely owing to the pointed figures of its salts, which float therein. This is very well, but we are almost persuaded that some of the sharpness of the vinegar is due to the sharp practices with which its manufacture is often surrounded. There is the sharper who mixes the commodity with drugs and acids, such as preparations of lead, copper, and sulphuric acids. There is the sharper who orders this done. There is the sharper who sells the concoction to the merchant. There is the mercantile sharper who sells the stuff to the consumer. There is the grand combination of sharpers who lie throughout the whole transaction from the time it is made to the time it is used. Then there is the old, old sharper, the prince of lies, with his cloven-hoof and his serpentine tail, who inspires the lesser sharpers. And yet some people do not know what makes vinegar sharp! 'Tis influenced into sharpness, gentlemen.—*Northwest Trade.*

Phenomenal Musical Precocity.

Not long ago the first prize at the Paris Conservatory of Music was won by a girl named Renie, who is ten years old, and was so small that the pedals of the piano had to be raised in order that she might be able to reach them. Juliette Bone is the name of an eight-year old artist who has won the first piano prize in a competition at Namur, Belgium. In several German cities Joseph Hoffman, of Warsaw, has given a very successful series of concerts; he is nine years old and has performed several strong compositions of his own in his concerts. Henry Varteau, of Rheims, not yet eleven years old, has been making a brilliant concert tour along the Rhine. The Hagel sisters have given concerts in the German cities of Bamberg, Erfurth and Nordhausen. The youngest of these sisters, six years old, plays the violin; the second, seven years old' is a performer of talent on the 'cello; and the oldest, eight years old, plays the piano.—*Boston Transcript.*

Derivation of Niagara.

The word Niagara was probably derived from the Mohawks, through whom the French had their first intercourse with the Iroquois. Some controversy had existed concerning its signification. The Mohawks affirm it to mean neck, in allusion to its connecting the two lakes. It is probably the same both in the Neutral and Mohawk languages, as they were kindred dialects of one generic tongue.—*Magazine of American History.*

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

A Waste of Time—Sour Grapes—A New Experience—It Was a Real One—He Could Sing—A Scene From City Life.

Mother—"What did young Mr. Tompkins say to you, Clara, last night, while he was trying to button your glove?"

Clara (sadly)—"He said that the man who would make a glove that wouldn't button easier than that, ought to be hanged."

Mother—"Well, I wouldn't waste any more time there!"—*Puck.*

Sour Grapes.

A field hand one day found in his trap a nice plump rabbit. He took him out alive, held him under his arm, patted him, and began to speculate on his qualities.

"Oh, how fat! berry fat! the fattest I eber did see! Let me see how I'll cook him; I broil him! No, he so fat he lose all de grease. I fry him. Ah, yes! he so berry fat he fry himself. How fat he be! No, I won't fry him, I stew him!"

The thought of the savory stew made the negro forget himself; and, in spreading out the feast in his imagination, his arms relaxed, when suddenly off hopped the rabbit, and, squatting at a goodly distance away, he eyed his late owner with cool composure.

The negro knew, of course, that there was an end of the stew; and, therefore, summoning up all his philosophy, he thus addressed the rabbit, as he shook his fist at him: "You long-eared, white-whiskered rascal, you not so berry fat, after all!"—*Youth's Companion.*

A New Experience.

Fogg—"The most wonderful thing I ever experienced!"

Brown—"What's that's so wonderful?"

Fogg—"I asked a railroad officer a question about his road, and he answered me promptly and frankly."

Brown—"That is rather queer. What did you ask him?"

Fogg—"I asked him if there was going to be another train put on next week."

Brown—"And he said?"

Fogg—"Said he didn't know."—*Boston Transcript.*

It Was a Real One.

I have attended the Mardi Gras festivities for the last thirty years, said a New Orleans man to a St. Louis *Globe* reporter, but I never remember to have been so amused as a dozen years ago, when I went to the ball in company with a General of the Quartermaster's Department. The General was a man of fine figure and imposing bearing, and would have been very handsome except for the fact that his countenance was decorated by a nose enormous in size, bulbous in shape, and a deep purple in hue. While at the ball the gallant officer fell in with a masked lady of most graceful figure and carriage, with whom he danced a number of times, and finally requested, as a most particular favor, to unmask. After a great deal of hesitation, the lady consented, exhibiting to the General's delighted gaze features as pleasing as her figure. After a few compliments had been paid her, the lady said: "But, sir, you should also unmask." "Madam," said the General, "I am unmasked." His companion gazed at him with incredulity, but finally it began to dawn upon her that the rubicund and trunk-like proboscis attached to her escort's face was a work of nature and not of art. With a shudder and a little shriek, she glided away, leaving the General nearly mad with rage and indignation. He at once made his way to his hotel, and never again was seen in New Orleans.

He Could Sing.

Several years ago on one of our northern bays, when, as yet, steamers were infrequent visitors, a certain small boat used to ply, touching at various points, according as its freight or the weather demanded.

The crew was somewhat limited, consisting of the captain, the first mate, whose name was Barnabas, and the cook, John, who, when stress of work required, also acted as second mate.

John was an excellent cook and a fairly good sailor, but he was afflicted with an impediment in his speech which made him somewhat backward in expressing himself, and was especially annoying, if, for any reason, he became excited. At such times the more he wanted to say something the less he was able to say it. Fortunately, however, he could sing as straight as any one.

One day the Captain was below taking a nap, while Barnabas and John were running the boat. A sudden squall happened to come up, and a puff of wind brought the boom around with such unexpected violence as to knock the unwary Barnabas overboard. Thereupon John rushed into the cabin in the wildest excitement to inform the Captain of what had occurred, but, as usual, he was unable to get out a coherent sentence.

"B—b—b—b—" he stuttered, until the Captain, in a rage, shouted:

"Thunderation! man, sing it, if you can't say it," and John, catching at the happy suggestion, sang:

"Overboard is Barnabas,
Half a mile astern of us."

The boat was immediately put about and the luckless Barnabas recovered.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Scene from City Life.

SCENE.—Ultra-fashionable restaurant. Numerous waiters standing around in postures indicative of intense ennui. Enter a youth and maiden. They are seated by a waiter with the general appearance of an exiled Count.

He (in a sprightly manner)—"So you really won't have anything but oysters?"

She (languidly)—"No, Cholley, I'm not hungry."

He—"At least you will have a bottle of Bass, as usual?"

She—"Cholley, I suppose you think me perfectly horrid——"

He (with a melting glance)—"That would be impossible." (Waiter sighs heavily.)

She—"But I'd really like some champagne—Pommery Sec." (Waiter gazes at her with mild approval.)

He (striving to conceal his dismay as he remembers that he has only $1.15 in his pocket)—"Why, certainly. Waiter!"

Waiter—"Yessir."

He—"Blue points on the half-shell, and a bottle of 'Pommery."

Waiter—"Pint or quart, sir?"

He (in desperation) — "Quart, of course."

Waiter—"Write your order, if you please, sir." (Inspiration seizes the wretched youth. He writes the order, and adds these lines: "Have left my pocket-book at home. Will call and settle to-morrow morning. MONTGOMERY FRESH." Exit waiter with order.)

She—"You look pale, Cholley. Aren't you well?"

He (seeing the proprietor of the restaurant standing at the other end of the hall, the order in his hand, evidently "sizing him up")—"Oh, perfectly."

She—"This is a lovely place, isn't it, Cholley?"

He—"Just delightful." (Enter waiter, a faint smile upon his classic features.)

Waiter—"Very sorry, sir, but Mr. De Cater says he couldn't think of it, sir. Our terms are cash, sir, where parties are not known." (Youth swoons.)—*Tid-Bits.*

Chickens Artificially Raised.

"For my part I don't see why Dr. Edson seizes all the bob veal and leaves all the spring chickens," said a veal dealer who had just lost a morning's profit through the visit of a lynx-eyed inspector.

"Why do you class the two together?" inquired the reporter.

"Because one is just as immature as the other, and if young veal is unfit for food so are young chickens. Take for instance the eggs hatched by incubators. Any poultry expert will tell you that the flesh of the artificially hatched chicken is as insipid as a snowball, and yet people are willing to pay $3 a pair for them. The incubator folly is, however, less prevalent than it was a few years ago, and fewer people are ruined. It is fair to say that each year, for the past ten years, $1,000,000 have been lost by persons who believed that there was a fortune in hatching eggs with the aid of kerosene oil.

"Ten years ago a gentleman of this city bought a farm up the Hudson and spared no expense in attempting to make it a success of artificial chicken raising. He sunk $50,000 in the enterprise and gave it up as a failure. Last year a prominent type foundry man of this city became infatuated with the incubator craze, sold his snug home in Harlem, bought a place out near Paterson, N. J., and with his family started to hatch chickens with the aid of an incubator. The incubator cost $200. He spent $25 in kerosene oil, $22 in eggs, and hatched out two dozen chickens. Seventeen of them died with the pip. His family became disgusted and left him on the farm with the incubator, the pig and a cow. He couldn't milk the cow nor cook a meal, and when he wrote to the incubator people asking them to take the machine back they offered him $15 for it. An old hen, aided by nature and warm weather, will knock out the incubator in short order, and besides the chickens will live and have some flavor to them."—*New York Sun.*

Feeding Captive Monkeys.

The monkeys in a New York store for the sale of wild animals are served with four courses of food twice a day. The first course, says the *Sun*, consists of a small frying pan full of diluted milk. One monkey, with blue side whiskers, buried his nose in the milk, and then carefully wiped his muzzle on a board. A rich-brown South American puma, in a cage above that of the monkeys, had been served a small frying pan full of cooked beef. The handle of the frying pan projected from between the bars of the cage. The monkey saw an opportunity to secure an unaccustomed morsel, and he climbed up the iron bars between him and liberty and grabbed the handle. The puma growled a snarling protest, and put his big paw on the frying pan. The monkey was not dismayed, however, but kept on rolling the pan until the meat had been shifted down near the handle of the frying pan. Then he dropped the handle, and, seizing a piece of the beef, began to devour it.

When the big, solemn, 125-pound baboon had his share of milk and water, and the thirst of thirty other monkeys had been assuaged, the second course, consisting of stale bread, was passed around. The monkeys did not take so kindly to the bread, and ate it only after biting off the crust. But the onions, served raw, were heartily relished. So fond, indeed, was the blue-whiskered citizen from an African jungle of this Jersey tid-bit that he ate his own share and then pulled his mate out of a corner by the ear, soundly cuffed her ears, and appropriated her portion of the fragrant vegetable.

The fourth and last course consisted of dried corn, which was rained in upon the monkeys like hail stones. The animals showed their taste in disposing of the corn. They seemed suffused with a sense of repletion, and they cracked the torn kernels of corn with the leisure of gentlemen picking their after-dinner nuts.

The Dog and the Earthquake.

A private letter from Naples to a London correspondent contains the following: "If you like dogs you will be pleased with the annexed: At Ceriano a poor fellow who lived by hawking milk was buried under the ruins of his cottage a little way out of the town. As he usually set off on his rounds before 4 A. M., every one believed that he was safe, but he too, had celebrated the end of the carnival by taking a little wine, and had slept late. His large dog, which used to drag the milk cart up the mountain roads, smelt out his master, and began to scratch away the rubbish until he had his master's head bare, which was covered with wounds. Then the dog began to lick the wounds; but finding that the bleeding continued, and comprehending that he could not dig further, he ran off and seized by the coat the first individual he met, who, thinking the dog was mad, got loose and ran away. But a second person, guessing what the animal wanted, followed him, and consequently the poor milkman was released from his dangerous position. The Minister Genala paid him a visit, and found him with his head bound up under a tent, with the faithful dog lying beside him.

Migration of an Entire Village.

There is a charming Arcadian village called La Tour, situated near Privas, in the Southern Department of Ardeche, which has become uninhabitable, owing to the vast number of crimes that have been committed therein of late. A short time ago a widow named Roche was murdered there by her nephew and niece after she had made her will in their favor, and not long afterward two small farmers quarreled with each other over a small strip of ground which each claimed as his own. The dispute was adjusted by one of the improvised litigants kicking the viscera out of his antagonist and leaving him for dead on the field.

The inhabitants of La Tour, terrified at the epidemic of crime which has swept over their once-peaceful hamlet, have left their homes in a body and migrated to less blood-stained regions.—*London Telegraph.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Strawberry Jam.

Mash the berries with a wooden spoon, or squeeze them lightly with the hand; place in the preserving kettle and cook fifteen minutes. For each measured quart of berries add one and a half pounds white sugar; stir well, and boil slowly twenty-five to thirty minutes.

The above directions for making jam will apply to all the small fruits, as currants, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, etc.

How to Bake and Dress Apples.

Pare and core (whole) as many apples as desired and place them in an ordinary bake pan. Fill the place from which the core was removed with white sugar and pour around the apples sufficient water to keep them from sticking to the pan. Bake until well cooked, but be careful not to allow them to fall or mash. For dressing take two or three teaspoonfuls of corn starch and butter the size of an English walnut, and sugar to taste. Mix with half pint of water, flavoring it with vanilla, and cook long enough to thoroughly cook the corn starch. Now lift the apples on a dish and pour the dressing over them, and serve in small dessert dishes. I find that this dish is very palatable also with cream and sugar. To remove the cores from the apples a two or three prong fork answers nicely in the a'sence of a "core cutter."—*Mrs. R. C. Craft.*

Keep Away Dust.

A celebrated German physician once said that he never cast down his eyes upon a freshly scrubbed floor, but he immediately raised them and thanked God—undoubtedly appreciating the benefit of breathing in an apartment where the dust had been wiped from its headquarters. European customs are being more and more frequently followed in this country. In living rooms abroad, especially in German households, which are famous for their neatness, the floors are left bare, excepting where a rug is laid in the centre or before a sofa.

It is now becoming fashionable in America to use carpets and woolen floor cloths only in drawing rooms and those apartments only occasionally occupied, and to substitute other and more wholesome styles of coverings for the floors of sitting, dining and sleeping rooms. Straw mattings are more or less popular and refreshing to the eye; they do not catch and hold the dust, as do carpets, yet they break, ravel, pull out and rot, if dampened. Inlaid and painted floors, although more or less cold and noisy, seem to be the most healthful and satisfactory. It is certainly a comfort to the housewife to be able to shake out the dust from a rug, or throw it out of doors and sweep it on the grass, if she is blessed with a grass plot. A painted floor, or one with the boarders painted, and a pretty ingrain rug laid in the centre will prove far more pleasing to the eye, easier to keep clean, and, most important of all, more wholesome than an entire covering of carpet.—*Consumers' Journal.*

Useful Hints.

To remove stains from the hands cut a lemon in half and apply the cut surface to the skin.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

Whiting or ammonia in the water is preferable to soap for cleaning windows or paint.

To revive wilted roses immerse the ends of the stalks in very hot water for a minute or two.

The lustre of morocco may be restored by varnishing it with the white of an egg. Apply with a sponge.

To remove stains from marble take ox gall, a wineglassful of turpentine and mix into a paste with pipe clay. Put the paste on the stain and let it remain several days.

For washing embroidery in crewels or silk, pour a gallon of boiling water on one pound of bran. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; strain and use.

In frying it is the common mistake to use too little fat, or else not to have it sufficiently heated. The heat is not great enough for frying until it sends up a thin smoke, or until a bit of bread dropped into it becomes brown and crisp almost instantly. Asparagus, cauliflower, celery, egg plant, oyster plant and potatoes are all fine when fried in a kettle with plenty of smoking hot fat.

The following recipe for keeping moths out of clothing is a favorate in some families: Mix half a pint of alcohol, the same quantity of spirits of turpentine and two ounces of camphor. Keep in a stone bottle, and shake before using. The clothes or furs are to be wrapped in linen, and crumpled-up pieces of blotting paper dipped in the liquid are to be placed in a box with them, so that it smells strong. This requires renewing about once a year.

Boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh. A good egg will sink in the water. Stale eggs are glassy and smooth of shell. A fresh egg has a lime-like surface to its shell. After an egg has been laid a day or more, the shell comes off easily when boiled. A boiled egg, which is done, and dries quickly on the shell when taken from the kettle, is fresh. Eggs which have been packed in lime look stained, and show the action of the lime on the surface. If packed in bran for a time, eggs acquire a musty smell.

Speculating for Charity.

The every-day life of men like Jay Gould, Russell Stage and others of their class has a hundred cares growing out of and yet not connected with their stocks and bonds, writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*. Hardly a day passes that all the great leaders are not pestered by scores of little speculators, each anxious to get a "pointer" from the men who can bring about a panic in five hours if they wish, and hardly a day passes that they do not give a dozen bits of advice. "Tell me what to do, Mr. Sage," burst out an excited intruder in that gentleman's office recently; "tell me what stock to operate in for a turn? That's all I ask. I can't afford to lose a cent. My folks are in want of the necessaries of life." Mr. Sage told him that it was pretty difficult to say what to do, but after thinking a bit told him to buy 100 shares of a certain stock. "I think you will make $100 on it," he added, "but if the market goes against you, I'll protect the stock." The man made his $100, and next evening, when Mr. Sage returned to his home, Mrs. Sage showed him a letter from the wife of the man who had appealed for aid, thanking her in the warmest terms for the conduct of her husband.

No time is ever lost that is devoted to ork.

SPRING GREETING.

All faintly through my soul to-day,
As from a bell that far away
Is tinkled by some frolic fay,
Floateth a lovely chiming.
Thou magic bell, to many a fell
And many a Winter saddened dell,
Thy tongue a tale of Spring doth tell,
Too passionate sweet for rhyming.

Chime out, thou little song of Spring,
Float in the blue skies lavishing,
Thy song of life a joy doth bring
That's sweet, albeit fleeting.
Float on Spring winds e'en to my home;
And when thou to a rose shall come
That hath begun to show her bloom,
Say, I send her greeting.

—*Sydney Lanier*

PITH AND POINT.

The best thing on record is the deed of a corner lot.—*Puck.*

Warfare—Corned beef and hard tack.—*Merchant Traveler.*

Boss has named his dog "Wellington," because of the animal's proficiency in rending a bone apart.—*Boston Transcript.*

The man who would pick another man's pocket would write an anonymous communication to a newspaper.—*Lowell Citizen.*

In the Alps: Guide—"If the ladies will only stop talking your honor may hear the roaring of the waterfall across the valley."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

It is said that during the recent earthquake in Nice the beds in the hotels there, for the first time in many years, received a thorough shaking up.

The baby sucks its dexter finger,
East and West and North and South;
And so the thought must with us linger,
The baby lives from hand to mouth.
—*Puck.*

In ancient times kissing a pretty girl was a cure for the toothache. "It is difficult to improve upon some of those old-time remedies," sagely remarks the Norristown *Herald.*

Manners: In the dining-room of respectable society it is not considered correct to put your fingers into the plate before you. But at church, into the plate that is set before you, all are expected to put their alms.—*Punch.*

A Burlington boy confided to his Sunday School teacher that he had no desire to walk in his father's footsteps, and being pressed for the reason finally admitted that it was because his father toed in.—*Burlington Free Press.*

"Rain-in-the-Face," one of the Indians who killed Custer, wants to go to school. He will soon change his name to "Hail-on-the-Back," then, unless boys and teachers have changed marvelously since this witness used to miss four lessons a week.—*Burdette.*

Various Kinds of Eyes.

Emerson has well spoken of the eye that threatens like a leveled rifle—how often is it seen! You need not visit camps to find it; the counting-room and the office contain it quite as often, and sometimes it is seen even under crimps. But the threatening eye is not to be confounded with the commanding eye or the wild beast eye. The last mentioned, the most savage and inhuman of all, is seen chiefly under the brows flushed or pale from debauchery, and, according to circumstances, it has a restless or fixed glare. Then there is the cruel and treacherous eye. This is peculiar and rather less common. It is a cold gray—different from the "intellectual gray"—with a dark edge to the eyelid. There is none more thoroughly repellent. Sometimes a yellowish cat-like eye looks at you saying: "I'll deceive you at every opportunity." Other kinds are the secretive eye, set so far back that you can not see the expression, the foxy, the critical, the loving, the sensual, &c. The list is long, but of all the most common is the non-committal eye. So frequent is it that the eye is greatly overrated as a general index of character; we really form our judgment from the rest of the features. When you have well mustered the different kinds of eyes, then try to account for their differences on anatomical principles. The components of an eye's expression are certainly not numerous. There are the color, degree of openness, movement steady or vacillating, &c. Can these material elements alone account for the wonderful transparency you sometimes meet? There are eyes which seem actually open windows, in which the invisible spirit sits and becomes visible to the earthly sense of sight.—*Mind and Nature.*

Where Immigrants Come From.

Superintendent Jackson of Castle Garden, was asked by a reporter for the New York *Commercial Advertiser* concerning the prospects of immigration for the coming season. He said:

"I expect the number will about equal that of last year—about 300,000."

"Where do most of them come from?"

"From Germany. England also sends a good many. In fact, we have them from all parts of the world. Very few immigrants come to this port from France."

"What do they expect to do in this country?"

"The Germans are mostly farmers, and go West as soon as they can. There are a good many artisans among the English. English-speaking immigrants are in demand as farm laborers. The Irish make the best farmers. Italians and Swedes will do anything, and are mostly put to work on the railroads, doing all the heavy work. The Irish won't do that kind of work. They have an advantage in in being able to speak the language, and expect something better than digging dirt, etc."

"What time of year do most of them arrive?"

"There are two seasons of the year which they seem to prefer, spring and autumn. May is the heaviest month and October is next."

The Song of the Grocer.

"O teas me not," the maiden cried,
"Such things I do despice,
I wish you really would be ware,
And from your knees would rice."

"I cannot help this coffee said,
For you have chilled me through,
Though you to me have given the sack,
No fairer flour e'er grew."

"This soap has slipped away from me,
That I can call you mine;
But if the barrel be removed,
Please drop to me a line.

"I'd scale the highest grade for you,
Or grind my way so fine;
Whatever else gets mixed, you'll see
My heart will round you twine.

"I shall not strive you to appease,
Though this is butter blow,
I still must think what might have been
Had you not said me no."

—*Omaha Bee.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N. C.]

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Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—The new revenue law taxes fruit tree peddlers $5 for each county in which they offer trees for sale, the license to be obtained from the sheriff.

—Two women have been arrested in New York city for counterfeiting. Their outfit comprises moulds, plaster paris, cast melting pots and 168 counterfeit silver dollars ready for circulation.

—The Hawaiian Queen has received marked attention during her recent week's visit in Washington. Dinner at the White House, excursion to Mt. Vernon and other hospitalities were tendered her. She will be present at the Queen of England's jubilee.

—The Goldsboro *Transcript-Messrenger*, of the 6th inst., is a very handsome industrial sheet, containing 12 pages of 8 columns each, besides the four cover pages, filled with advertisements. It is truly said to be the "best filled newspaper ever printed in North Carolina, representing not only the progressiveness of Goldsboro, but of Eastern North Carolina."

ST. PETETSBURG, Russia, May 6.—The Czarina has donated one hundred thousand roubles to Gen. Gresser, prefect of St. Petersburg, in recognition of his services in frustrating the recent plot against the Czar's life, and the Czar has granted him a pension of six thousand roubles as a reward for his services in arresting the nihilists.

—PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June is on our table, fresh and bright as the first month of summer itself. This number, both in the matter of tales and poetry, is more than ordinarily rich and varied. A new volume begins with the July number, affording a good opportunity to subscribe or to form clubs. Terms: two dollars a year, with large reductions to clubs. A specimen copy will be sent free to any one desiring to get up a club. Address Peterson's Magazine, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

—As the warm weather approaches we would suggest to our farmer readers the great need of cleaning and preparing the dwelling premises and the removal of all substances likely to cause disease. It is the opinion of eminent physicians that unhealthy heaps of manure near dwellings and wells is frequently the cause of diseases, and there is a growing belief that many cases of that pread disease, diphtheria, originate from this source.—*N. C. Farmer.*

—CHICAGO, May 7.—The Rock Island Railroad has discovered and located a train robber organization in the town of Lake, from which the road has suffered heavy losses during several months. The thieves took anything they found, from grain to general merchandise. When a raid was made upon them by officers they were stealing hides. They were equally ready to shoot or steal and one officer was badly hurt. Five of the gang are to-day in custody. One known accomplice is still at liberty. They are professional thieves and not in the employ of the railroad.

—A Northern dairyman who has started a creamery in Mississippi says that from his experience dairying in the South can be made more profitable than in the North. In the first place he says our lands are cheaper; then our native grasses are as good as Northern tame grasses; and he might have added that our climate is more favorable all the year round and tame grasses will grow with proper care in the South as well as in the North. We repeat it, that our State, especially the Piedmont and mountain sections, are unsurpassed for the dairy industry and there is more money in it than in cotton or tobacco.—*N. C. Farmer.*

VICTORIA, B. C., May 4.—A special dispatch from Nanaimo, on the eastern shore of Vancouver's Island, says a terrible explosion occurred in No. 1 shaft of the Victoria Coal Company's mines at six o'clock last night. One hundred and fifty men are believed to have been in the mine at the time. At midnight several bodies had been recovered and twelve persons seriously burned were rescued alive at the same time. There were little hopes of recovering alive any of those still in the mine. A rescuing party went down but owing to black damp were unable to do anything. One of the rescuing party died shortly after coming out of the mine. The scene around the shaft is most heartrending. A special train carrying surgeons from Victoria arrived at Nanaimo at 2 o'clock this morning.

Earthquakes in This Century.

The principal earthquakes that have taken place in this century, with the number of casualties, are thus stated: 1805, Naples, 6,000 killed; 1822, Aleppo, 20,000 killed; 1829, Murcia, 6,000 killed; 1830, Canton, 6,000 killed; 1842, Cape Hayden, 4,000 killed; 1857, Calabria, 10,000 killed; 1859, Quito, 5,000 killed; 1860, Mendoza, South America, 7,000 killed; 1868, towns in Peru and Ecuador, 25,000 killed; 1875, San Jose de Cuenta, Columbia, 14,000 killed; 1881, Scio, 4,000 killed; 1886, Charleston, S. C., 96; 1887, Southern France and Northern Italy, 700.

—The most serious drawback today to the farmers of the State, and we may say of the whole south, is the enormous per centage paid for supplies to run the farm. From the last report of the Agricultural Department of Georgia the fact is stated that the farmer pays 42 per cent. on bacon and 34 per cent. on corn for four months time, or 126 per cent. on bacon and 105 per cent. on corn for 12 months. The report further states that little more than two thirds of a provision supply is produced in the State. Georgia is regarded as the most prosperous agricultural State in the South, and if this be true as to the condition of her farmers it is more deplorable as to the farmers of our State. Such facts leave no room for doubt as to the cause of the hard times with our farming community, and point out unmistakably the remedy, viz., the raising of our home supplies.

The Cash System.

The merchants of Danville, Va., have started out to do a strict cash business.

In the first place, if the merchant has the ready cash in hand, he can buy his stock cheaper than when he buys on time. If he buys cheaper he can sell cheaper, and the customer gets the benefit of the discount.

Again, if he sells for cash, he has no bad bills, and does not have to charge up anything to profit and loss; and it is evident that if no money is lost the merchant can sell cheaper than when a large part of his profits must go to cover losses from bad bills. Please observe all the time that the customer gets the benefit of reduced prices,

Thus it is clearly seen that the merchant is better off if he sells for cash, and there can be no question that the customer saves the difference in cash and time prices. But there are other advantages to the cash purchaser. He does not buy as much when he pays the cash as when he runs an account. Every man who has tried both plans knows this to be true. It is such an easy thing to step into a store, make a purchase and say "charge it"—"put it on the slate" frequently without asking the price.

Moreover, as we have said above, he can buy cheaper with the money in hand than when he runs an account on time.

Moreover, he knows exactly what he is buying, never has any errors in his bills, never has a collector to drop in unexpectedly with a bill he had forgotten all about and which he had not included in his liabilities, and he saves the annoyance of being "dunned," and saves time in making one transaction of purchasing and paying cash, do for two tansactions of purchasing at one time and settling at another.—*Danville Register.*

The State Guard.

ASHVILLE, May 5, 1887.—The Adjutant General of the State has made a special return of the strength of the State guard to the War Department, in obedience to the request of the Seretary of War, for the purpose of carrying out promptly the provisions of the recent act of Congress appropriating the sum of $100,000 for arming and equipping the militia. The report, based on the latest returns from the companies, foots up an aggregate of 1178 officers and men. This brings North Carolina under the benefit of the act, which requires each State to have an active militia of at least 100 men to each Senator and representative to which the State is entitled in the Congress of the United States, fixing our minimum at 1100 men. The new appropriation is double the old, giving North Carolina about $10,000 a year in ordnance stores. The one thing lacking is an annual encampment provided for by the State.

Iron Ore at Pilot Mountain.

"E. P. H." writing the Salisbury *Watchman* from Pilot Mountain, Surry county, under date of April 18th says: "It will be news to many of your readers that the grade of the magnetic iron ore in this vicinity has been attested to be of the finest: and that the quantity of said mineral hereabouts is believed by those acquainted with it to be inexhaustible. Years ago—long before and during the war—forges of limited capacity and work of small capital were, in proportion to size successful. By accident, a knowledge of these ore beds reached the ear of Gov. J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, a member of the first syndicate which opened the Birmingham boom. His agent, Col. D. U. Sloan, of Atlanta, Ga., has been here for more than a week past, prospecting. He pronounces the magnetic ore to be of the best. Its quality had, however, long since been recorded by our State geologist. I do not doubt that this will soon be one of the main iron manufacturing sections of the United States.

Fatal Accident at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 5.—This morning six negro boys, 13 to 17 years old, were at the wharf of the Wilmington compress, preparing to go across the Cape Fear river to shoot rice birds. One of them, Grant Best, had borrowed a double barrel gun from a negro man, which he says had no caps on the tubes, and he did not know it was loaded. While in the act of blowing out one of the tubes the hammer fell and one barrel was discharged, killing instantly Ed Smith and B. Fillyaw. Ben Conoly and Ed Fillyaw were also shot and died soon afterward. Another boy named George Best was wounded in both arms, but it is likely he will recover. Grant Best surrendered himself immediately after the shooting, and claims that it was accidental, which is generally believed, as one of the wounded boys is his brother.

—The Norfolk *Virginian* says: We understand from a dispatch in the Washington *Post* that a wealthy Eastern syndicate is about to buy the Dismal Swamp Canal, build a railroad on its locks and thus open up and drain the Great Dismal Swamp. Captain Henry Roberts, of this city, will head the enterprise as civil engineer. One million acres of alluvial soil will thus be reclaimed and add to the wealth of this great agricultural region.

Captions of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of N. C. Passed at the Session of 1887.

An act to repeal chapter 109, laws of 1885. Act changing boundary line between Wilkes and Ashe repealed.

An act supplemental to an act entitled "An act to regulate freight rates, laws of 1887, and ratified on the 1st day of February, 1887. In construing "shorter distance," same amount may be charged for twenty miles distances, which is made the unit; continuous connecting roads may be considered as one road; provision in the act of February 1st that it shall not be construed to mean that more may be charged for equal quantities in carloads shorter than longer distance, stricken out; railroads not required to regulate charges for shorter distance by proportion of through rates between terminal, junctional or competitive points, nor to interstate traffic; not to apply to freight for charitable purposes, fairs, &c., nor to excursions, &c.

An act to regulate the pay of jurors for New Hanover county. Jurors' pay in New Hanover to be one dollar and fifty cents.

An act to save time and expense in appeals in criminal cases. Appeal not to stay judgment; perfecting appeal to work stay of execution during pendency of appeal. Upon receipt of certificate from Supreme Court of "no error," except in capital case, clerk superior court to issue execution to sheriff, requiring him to execute judgment. Judgment for fines to be docketed and be lien upon real estate, and to be stayed only upon appeal bond.

An act concerning appeals. Stay of execution on appeal in title 13, chapter 10 of The Code, not to vacate judgment which remains a lien. Section 435 amended by inserting for last three lines that no execution shall issue during appeal. Section 962 amended, providing that judgment shall be entered according to certificate; case to stand for trial at first term if new trial granted; in criminal cases not capital, clerk to notify sheriff if judgment affirmed and sentence to be executed; if new trial, it stands for trial at first term. In capital cases clerk Supreme Court to certify decision to governor who issues warrant of execution to sheriff; section 1234 amended, appeal only to stay execution.

An act to promote the efficiency of the State Guard. Governor may detail any officer for regular or special duty, at expense not exceeding four dollars per day, section 3257 amended. Companies to be paid three hundred dollars instead of one hundred and fifty dollars, section 3289 amended: commander of each regiment allowed one hundred dollars for necessary expenses.

An act to regulate the sale of seed cotton. Unlawful to buy or sell seed-cotton unless person buying shall enter in a book the date of transaction, person selling amount and price; book to be open to inspection. Persons violating to be guilty of misdemeanor within jus tice's jurisdiction. When sale is proven burden of proof upon defendaut to show that record was kept.

An act for the relief of maim.ed Confederate soldiers. Maimed Confederate soldiers who lost one hand and one foot allowed pension of sixty dollars as those who lost both hands or both feet.

An act to make appropriations for the Insane Asylum. To asylum at Raleigh fifty-six thousand dollars per annum; to the Western Insane Asylum at Morganton sixty-five thousand dollars for support and buildings in 1887, and eighty-five thousand dollars in 1888.

An act to redeem certain lands heretofore sold for taxes. Any person may redeem land which is now owned by him, which has been sold for taxes; method of procedure; good up to March, 1888, only.

An act to provide for the support of the Penitentiary. One hundred thousand per annum appropriated for 1887 and 1888; contracts for purchasing staple supplies of food, clothing, hardware, building material, etc., to be awarded to lowest bidder after thirty days' advertisement; exceptions; itemized statement to be published.

An act to alter the Constitution of North Carolina. Four associate justices of the Supreme Court to be elected instead of two. Amendment to be voted on at election of 1888; method of holding election; two associate justices to be voted for and if amendment prevails, to qualify as associate justices.

An act to empower certain trustees in Madison township to transfer a certain railroad subscription. Railroad subscription may be transferred from Dan Valley and Yadkin River Railroad to a branch railroad from Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad.

An act in relation to partition. Actual partition may be made of part of lands and sale of another part; a remainder or revision may be partitioned as if there was present seizin; not disturbing life tenant. Life tenant may join and interest on the value of his share may be paid him or he may have the value of his life estate paid to him.

An act to amend chapter thirty-two of The Code, and for the better protection of liquor dealers. Election upon local option to be held not oftener than once in two years; board of canvassers provided for to canvass the result of the election; spirituous, vinous and malt liquors to be included in prohibition; six months given to liquor dealers to close up business after vote for prohibition; druggists to sell only upon *bona fide* prescription of physician known to them or vouched for, and not interested in the drug-store.

An act to enable the townships of Forsyth county to aid in internal improvement. Upon petition of twenty freeholders, election question of subscription to any railroad or work of internal improvement to be submitted to voters; method of procedure.

An act to amend chapter 403, laws of 1885, and section 3577 of The Code. Treasurer may invest excess of fund arising from taxes applicable to payment of bonded debt, in North Carolina railroad construction bonds; may sell four per cent., and invest in North Carolina railroad construction bonds.

An act to authorize the Governor and Council of State, in co-operation with the warden of the State Penitentiary, to provide for heating the capitol, supreme court and library buildings, and the introduction therein of a necessary water supply. Governor and Council with Warden of Penitentiary, empowered to contract for heating and water supply of capitol and supreme court and library; Warden to superintend work and certify to workmanship; as much of $16,000 as may be necessary appropriated.

An act to change the time for holding the March term of the superior court for Pender county. Court changed from second Monday in March to seventh Monday before 1st Monday in March.

An act to abolish the present free tuition at the University. Tuition to be placed at $60 per annum and paid for in advance by cash or good note; rules to be adopted concerning admission of sons of ministers, those preparing to be teachers, &c.; no one to be excluded for want of means, but to give note.

An act to prohibit the advertisement of lotteries, and to amend Code, section 1048. Any person who by writing or printing in any way advertises a lottery in or out of the State, or states when the same will be drawn or has been drawn or the price of a ticket, &c., is indictable for a misdemeanor.

Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Preceptress, Home for Little Wanderers, Doncaster, Md.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. B. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective, for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saved the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Piney Flats, Tenn. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

The Earthquake in Arizona.

A Tucson special says the earthquake of Wednesday in that city drove the entire population terror-stricken into the streets. The court house cupola swayed like the mast of a ship in a turbulent sea and the building itself seemed as if it were toppling over. When the shock struck Santa Catalina Mountain great slices of the mountain were torn from its side and thrown to its base. Vast clouds of dust rose above its crest, 7,000 feet above sea-level, at three different points from three to four miles apart. It was believed for some time that a volcano had burst out on the crest of the mountain. One towering peak, known as the "Old Castle," a prominent landmark from Tucson, has entirely disappeared. Shortly after the earthquake a volcano broke out at a point twenty-two miles south of this place in the Total Wreck mountains. The sky is brilliantly illuminated.

In the vicinity of the San Pedro River the ground opened about six inches and water rose in places that had been hitherto perfectly dry. Smoke was noticed about 5 o'clock in the neighborhood of the Whetstone Mountains. Some say it is a volcanic eruption, and as nothing of that character has ever been known in the region the greatest surprise and curiosity exist.

About the same time earthquake shocks were experienced at El Paso, Texas.

An Awful Earthquake.

GUAYMOS, Mexico, May 8.—The earthquake of the 3d inst., was accompanied by a terrible volcanic eruption at Batrispe, which destroyed Montezuma, killing 150 persons and setting the woods on fire in the vicinity. 27 persons were also killed at Oputu by falling buildings. Many persons were injured at Grenada and Gusabar, which towns were almost completely destroyed.

A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: The government to-day received its first information regarding the disastrous earthquake on the 3rd inst., at the town of Batrispe, in the district of Montezuma, Sonora, by which 150 persons lost their lives. The earthquake occurred at 3:50 P. M. At the same time volcanic eruptions began in the neighboring mountains, lighting up the summits for a long distance. The same afternoon earthquake shocks were felt throughout the State. The prediction is made here by local scientists that Mexico is about to undergo a general seismic convulsion, and recent records show that it is widespread volcanic activity from one end of Mexico to the other. Volcanic outbreaks are occurring near the Guatemalan border as well as in the State of Sonora.

A Tucson special says: "Another violent earthquake shock is reported in the San Jose Mountains, forty miles south of Fort Huachuca, in Sonora. Gen. Forsyth has sent an exploring party to investigate. A party just returned from the Santa Catalina Mountains, reports that the canyons are full of water, which was brought to the surface by the earthquake. This is a great boon for that region as there are thousands of acres of good farming lands at the base of these mountains which only needed water to make them valuable. Another good effect of the earthquake is the opening of two large gold veins, which were discovered in the Santa Catalina Mountains, at a point where the whole side of a mountain slid down. Several prospecting parties have left to locate claims.

Believers in Life Insurance.

The heaviest life insurance policy in this country is that of John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, amounting to $600,000. J. B. Stetson and Hamilton Disston, of the same city, carry $515,000 and $500,000 respectively. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has a $500,000 policy. The well known Dr. Hostetter, of Pittsburg, has a $300,000 policy. Pierre Lorillard carries one for $250,000 and George M. Pullman, of palace car fame, $100,000. Senator Farwell, of Illinois, carries a policy of $223,000. Senator McPherson is insured for $110,000. Senator John Sherman is also heavily insured Royal M. Pulsifer, of the Boston *Herald*, carries life policies to the amount of $250,000, Charles A. Dana is insured for $120,000, George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for $100,000, Lawrence Barrett is insured for $120,000.

—No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purying, vitalizing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making comparisons.

—Rev. E. W. Smith, of Greensboro, has been elected pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Lynchburg, Va.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

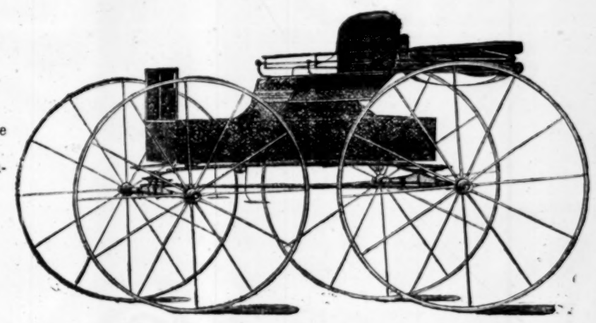
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR

Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK

Consists of a full and complete line of al goods usually kept in a first-class

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.

Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Stee Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils, Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.

Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.

CROCKERY.

China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelai White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burs, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

Dram-Drinking in the United States.

The report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, presents some interesting facts in regard to the consumption of spirituous liquors, wine and beer in this country. The figures given indicate that the consumption of wines and distilled spirits is stationary, or even, perhaps, declining, while the consumption of malt liquors is rapidly increasing. In 1886 our people consumed 72,261,614 gallons of spirits, 22,067,220 gallons of wines, and 642,967,720 gallons of malt liquors. The estimate is made that our drinking popultion in 1886 was 14,925,417, which appears to be excessive, if account be taken of the fact that our total male population over 21 years of age in 1885 was under 13,000,000. But taking the estimate as it is given, the amount paid out by drinkers averaged $45.90, or about one-fifteenth of their expenditure for food, clothing and rent. As the retailers received, it is estimated $700,000,000 for spirituous and malt liquors whose wholesale cost was but $300,000,000, it would seem that the saloons can afford to pay pretty stiff license fees and still get a large percentage of profit out of their customers. The per capita consumption of spirits in 1886 was 1.24 gallons, as against 2.86 gallons in 1860; of malt liquors 11.18 gallons, as against 3.22 gallons in 1860. The per capita consumption of wines was about one-third of a gallon, or about the same as in 1860. We are evidently becoming a beer-drinking people, and it is not impossible that by the time prohibition becomes effective the use of distilled spirits will have gradually decreased from natural causes. There is less drinking to day than a generation ago, even in drinking communities, and the altered condition of life under the civilization of the present timeis rapidly diminishing the number of communities of pronounced bibulous propensities.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Winston, at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store.

—In some counties in the North there are as many as thirty road districts, with a "repairer" in charge of each; several of these districts form a section with a roadmaster in charge of each section. In this way every rut and break is looked after, and the roads are almost as good in winter as in summer. Persons who come to Southside and Eastern Virginia prospecting are favorably impressed with everything except our country roads, and many a man who would have bought a farm, has gone away without buying on aucount of the bad highways. Let the farmers' clubs stir up the question.—*Richmond State.*

[We heard a person prospecting about the purchase of a plantation, enquire about the roads in the winter.]

—Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person—but few care to try its effects on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and stimulates the growth of the hair as in youth.

Military Execution in Mexico.

CHICAGO, May 6.—A special from Guaymas, Mexico, says: At sunrise, yesterday, the judgment of the court martial in the case of Col. Arvizu, Lieuterez and Louis Reynon was executed. The trio faced death bravely, all refusing at first to have their eyes bandaged, but finally on the appeal of Col. Yarrati, the men allowed themselves to be blindfolded. A volley was then fired on the condemned men, and the examining surgeons a few minutes later, pronounced all three dead. These were the persons who created the trouble on the American side of the line some weeks ago.

W. N. GARBODEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

Boots & Shoes

CROSLAND BUILDING,

SALEM, N. C.

REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.

GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

I also Keep on Hand a Stock of

SHOE FINDINGS.

No. 44—3m.

NEW STORE.

FRESH GOODS.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF ANNOUNCing to the public that I now occupy the building on MAIN STREET in SALEM, vacated by Mr. Reynard, next door to Shaffner's Drug Store, and have put into it a lot of

FRESH GROCERIES

I will sell as cheap as any one else, and by fair and honest dealing I intend to merit public patronage. I respectfully invite all to call and examine my stock, learn my prices, and give me at least a share of your trade. Yours truly,

J. A. SANDY.

Salem, N. C., Mar. 31, 1887—3m.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA

he most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. **SAW** and Grist MILLS, **Steam Engines** **Gin Powers Cider Mills** Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally Send for illustrated catalogue.

A. B. FARQUHAR.

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

E. A. GRIFFITH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WINSTON, N. C.

OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.

Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims. ☞ Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE **IRON TONIC**

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Relieves the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST

Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS Cure Constipation, Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.

THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,

Agents for Mail Contractors,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE AND COAL.

D. H. KING,

ICE AND COAL DEALER,

3RD AND DEPOT STREETS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Belo Pond Ice Delivered Promptly Every Morning, Sundays Excepted.

For convenience I will keep open the Ice House on Sundays from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.

ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

D. H. KING.

April 21 -3 m.

FAMILY BIBLES.

Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.

SPRING 1887.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Jeans,	Bed Tick,	Cashmere,	White Goods,
Cottonades,	Ginghams,	Delaines,	Cheese Cloth,
Domestics,	Bunch Cotton,	CrinkleSeersucker,	Prints,
Shirtings,	Carpet Warp,	Dress Ginghams,	Knitting Yarn,
Plaids,	Oil Cloth,	Lawns,	Hoisery, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugar,	Flour,	Hams,	Tea,
Coffee,	Meal,	Shoulders,	Molasses,
Bacon.	Kerosene Oil,	Rice,	Syrup,
Lard.	Snuff,	Hominy,	Tobacco & Cigars.

HARDWARE.

Avery Plows,	Glass,	Spades,	Hoes,
Nails,	Rakes,	Trace Chains,	Forks and Shovels,
Hinges and Locks,	Hammers,	Screws,	Axes and Cutlery.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.

AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR

ZEIGLER BROS' FINE SHOES.

For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line

FOR LADIES, GENTS' AND CHILDREN

always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.

We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest,—quality of goods considered. When you come to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.

Your friends,

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N, C

March 17, 1887—6m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick	MACHINERY	HARNESS
MOWERS & REAPERS.	of all kinds.	of all styles.
Clipper and F. F.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us
PLOWS.	Mill Supplies,	and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Corn and Flour Mills.	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

☞ Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.

BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.

March 25-6m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.

WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!

BENNETT BROS.,

DEALERS IN

MARBLE and GRANITE

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c,



SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C

No. 28-tf.-July 15, 1886.

W. P. ORMSBY,

Would inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his old stand in Salem, he is now running a store and office in

WINSTON, N. C., LIBERTY BLOCK,

WHERE ALL FIRST-CLASS

ORGANS, PIANOS & MUSICAL GOODS,

can be procurred at lowest possible terms. Also the famous

Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN

ORMSBY & HARRELL,

SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE AND DOMESTIC MACHINE OFFICE, LIBERTY BLOCK, OPPOSITE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.

Organs, Pianos and all musical instruments and Sewing Machines repaired or exchange.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our

Springfield Gas Machine

He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up **Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures.** Send for illustrated circular. Address

GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,

75 Maiden Lane New York.

or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,

Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

No. 2—1m.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.45 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12.15 a. m.

Money Order and Register business closes at 6.00 p. m.

—A local directory is spoken of.

—A great deal of tobacco is in the warehouses the week.

—Mrs. Keehln is better,—she is up and about in her room.

—A Temperance Reform Club is spoken of among the colored people.

—G. R. Shultz, of Washington, is on a visit to this, his native place.

—We notice Dr. Rondthaler has entirely recovered from his recent illness.

—The single sisters had beautiful weather for the celebration of their annual festival.

—The Boonville male and female Academy will close its session Friday, May 27th.

—C. G. Lanier has been appointed Deputy Sheriff, in place of J. R. Johnson, resigned.

—Mrs. T. R. Purnell and children left for their home at Raleigh on Monday evening.

—Mrs. James. F. Brower and son, left for their home in Lincoln county, on Friday last.

—On Friday evening considerable hail fell during a shower of rain. More rain this week.

—Wm. Bynum, of Texas, is on a visit to relatives and friends in Forsyth and Stokes counties.

—The Twin-City Cornet Band will furnish the music at Oak Ridge Commencement on the 31st inst.

—The Yearly Meeting of the Friends will convene at High Point, on Wednesday, August 6th.

—The Commencement exercises of Salem Female Academy will take place on the 14tb, 15th and 16th of June.

—Dr. Stokes Lott, who has been residing in Georgia, for several years has returned to reside here permanently.

—Dr. F. H. Johnston, of Winston, will preach the sermon before the graduating class of Peace Institute, Raleigh, May 29th.

—A collection will be taken up at the morning service in the Moravian church next Sunday for District Sunday School benefit.

—The Southern District Conference of the Moravian Church, is in session at Bathabara, (Old Town) Wednesday and Thursday.

—Protracted meeting at Abbott's Creek church on Sunday next, Elder W. L. Wright, of Reidsville, will assist the pastor Elder Wm. Turner.

—Rev. Frank M. Jordan, the Baptist Evangelist, and one of the founders of the Second Street Baptist Church, of Winston, has been stricken down with an attack of paralysis at his home in Buncombe county.

—Under the directorship of Prof. Robert Carmichael, the Salem Orchestra will give two concerts—in Salem on the evening of the 23rd, and in Winston on the evening of the 24th. A rare musical treat is anticipated.

—Prof. Chas. D. McIver, formerly assistant Superintendent of the Winston Graded School, but now of Peace Institute, Raleigh, has been elected Superintendent of the State Normal School to be held at Sparta, Alleghany county.

—James Axum, son of W. E. Axum, of this place, is at home on a visit. Mr. Axum, Jr., served a regular apprenticeship at the Wetherell's, Chester, Pa., and is now with Wood's Cotton Machine Shops, in Philadelphia.

—Books of subscription to the Roanoke & Southern Railroad Company will be opened at Winston on the 15th inst., for the purpose of taking subscriptions to said Railroad Company, to remain open until the required amount is subscribed for the purpose of organizing the company of said road.

—Last Thursday was a lively day for Walnut Cove, being the arrival of the first regular railroad train at that place. About 3,000 people were present. Col. A. H. Joyce, Hon. Jas T. Morehead, Geo. S. Bradshaw and H. L. Cook made appropriate addresses. The Greensboro Band rendered the music. Everything passed off pleasantly.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—Rev. J. M. Totten, on his return from one of his appointments, informed the Kernersville *News and Farm* that a family by the name of Johnston, living six miles south east of Waughtown, was struck by lightning during the storm last Thursday evening. The family consisted of five members and all were badly shocked. All are recovering from the effects except the youngest child who is still in danger.

F. & H. FRIES' BIG ENGINE.

An event of great interest during the past week has been the putting up and starting of the Wetherell-Corliss 200 horse-power engine in the Arista Cotton Mill in this place. It is a giant among the engines of North Carolina, and in its construction embodies all the improvements of the modern steam engine, together with a nicety of finish and fit that have made the name of Robt. Wetherell & Co., of Chester, Pa., famous among engine-builders.

Through the courtesy of F. H. Fries, the superintendent of the Arista Mill, we were enabled to be present on Tuesday afternoon, and see the throttle opened and the big engine make her first revolution. Only a few persons were present, but their interest was intense as Mr. Green, the Wetherell's constructing engineer gave a little steam, worked her forward a half-turn or so, and then backward the same, and before one knew it almost the gigantic fly-wheel had made its first revolution, and quietly, with scarce a sound to indicate its movement went whirling around again and again. But the huge belt did not track quite true, and a stop was made. A few minutes sufficed to remedy this, steam was again turned on, the valve-rod was dropped into its socket, and off she went, with steady, noiseless motion, level and true, a fit emblem of the business methods of her owners.

The engine is supplied with steam from a pair of the Babcock & Wilcox boilers, which have been used since the Arista Mill was built.

The fly-wheel of this engine is 22 feet in diameter, with 28 inch face, and weighs 25,000 pounds. The cylinder 20x48 inches; stroke of piston, 48 inches. The driving belt, it is estimated, took the hides of 80 cattle in its entirety

Mr. Green, who put up the engine, did his work in the quietest and most unostentatious manner possible, and his thorough work and large experience showed itself in his calm demeanor when subjecting his engine to her first test.

We congratulate the firm of F. & H. Fries on the magnificent motive-power; we congratulate her regular engineer, Irwin Miller, that he has so noble an engine, both in proportion and strength, to take care of and run; and lastly we congratulate the employees of Arista and our whole community that we have here in our midst such a firm as F & H. Fries.

—The Entertainment given by the Calisthenic Class of Salem Female Academy on Monday evening was well attended, showing appreciation of the excellent physical, elocutionary and musical training given in the old Academy. Miss Connie Pfohl ably led the Calisthenics, under the direction of Prof. Clewell, and gave entire satisfaction. Miss L. Bewley presided at the piano.

The Musical part of the program was grand. The duos given by Prof Markgraff, Misses L. Brown, M. David, B. Armfield and L. Bewley were highly gratifying to all lovers of good music. Misses M. Shultz, E. Barber and Ilah Dunlap recited with natural grace and interpreted the several selections in the best manner. The Milk Maid's Drill brought down the house and received an encore which was promptly given. The Marching and Wand manipulations were exceedingly fine. The whole was calculated to please and keep everybody in a good humor.

—The Calisthenics were repeated at the Academy Chapel on Tuesday evening with a change of musical programme.

—The closing exercises of Winston Graded School took place on Thursday last. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. H. A. Brown. The graduating essays followed and the Peabody Medals, given as a reward for scholarship, were presented by W. B. Glenn in his usual happy style to A. H. Patterson, of Salem, and Miss Daisy Thompson, of Winston. Rev. Thomas Hume, Jr., D. D., of our State University delivered a very scholarly, appropriate, pleasing and impressive address. Superintendent Tomlinson and Profs. Blair, have done their whole duty, and with their able corps of teachers have been more than usually successful.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending May 7, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Lizzie Brigg, Miss Idar J. Mosby, Miss Jeny Ross, Miss Isabella Sandy, Miss Permena White.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Sanford Fishel, Prof. C. L. Wilson.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office. T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—The present session of Shiloh Academy will close on the 31st inst.

J. T. Cramer, superintendent of the Genesee mine, has gone to England on mining business. He will be absent several weeks

David Briles, an old and well known citizen of this county, who lived in the lower part of Thomasville Township, died very suddenly last Friday.

The Silver Valley Railroad is nearly completed with the exception of a few trestles. The engineer fired up a few days ago, and ran out about a mile from town. The engine worked admirably. The reduction and smelting works will be built at once.

Absalom Grimes died of heart disease near Thomasville, on the 27th ult., aged 67 years and 6 months. He was born near Lexington, and his father dying when he was quite young, his mother married Henry Shoaf, who died a few years ago. —*Dispatch.*

JUST RECEIVED a full line of Toile Du Nord Ginghams, Windson Fancies and Simpson's prints.
CLINARD & BROOKES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

Vienna Notes.

Farmers have finished planting corn, and are ready to transplant tobacco.

Mrs. Catharine Long, wife of Rev. Solomon Long, died on the 26th ult. The deceased was an estimable christian lady, aged about 65 years.

Solomon F. Doub and Miss Martha Long were married on the 1st inst., by E. L. Reid, Esq.

Report says that a mad dog was killed near Lewisville last week.

Frank Masencup has purchased the store house and goods formerly belonging to Frank Doub.

The young men of Bethania have organized a brass band, composed of seven mouth pieces. O. J. Lehman is training the new band.

The Bashavia Farmers' Club will have an agricultural fair next fall. About 40 premiums will be offered for the best specimens of field and garden products.

We think farmers are preparing to raise more hog and hominy this year, while the acreage planted in tobacco will be greatly diminished.
G.

Vienna, N. C., April 17, 1887.

CULLER, STOKES CO., N. C.,
April 25th, 1887.

Messrs. Editors:—I have had occasion to be at this place for the last few days, and will write you a few lines.

The people of this section have united and built them a nice school house, called the Pilot Institute, which is located about half way from here to the Pilot Mountain, and is about one mile east of the mountain.

The late school was taught by Professor Cole, and after a session of six months he closed with an exhibition which was considered a good one. The exercises came off last Friday night. There was some fine speeches and good dialogues, with vocal and instrumental music. The exercises continued about 4 hours.
W. F. G.

DAVIE COUNTY.—The Sunday School Convention will be on the 20th inst.

We learn that seventy-six mortgage deeds have been registered, in Davie county, since April 1st.

Hiram Phelps and Miss Delia A. Vogler, of Advance, were married Sunday, at the residence of A. Carnatzer. 'Squire T. C. Allen officiated.

—Edgar Orrell and another young man were out riding Sunday, and after passing Shady Grove church, they put their horses out on a run, when Orrell's horse flew the track, throwing him against a tree killing him instantly.

At the spring term of Davie court, there were ninety-six cases on the criminal docket, and by some means the county is taxed with the cost in seventy-six cases out of that number; the cost will be between six and seven hundred dollars. It will not take many more courts like the last, to bankrupt the county.—*Times.*

The Midland Railroad.

A number of our readers are interested in the following which we copy from the *Daily*:

J. W. Alspaugh, Secretary, Winston, N. C.—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a letter from Col. Andrews, Third Vice President, as follows:

"I have not been able yet, and will not be able until after the meeting of the N. W. N. C. Railroad, which takes place on the 17th of May, to do anything about the N. C. Midland extension, and therefore have deemed it my duty to write you and suggest that you write to the principal stockholders, who would likely attend the meeting at Greensboro on the 11th, and suggest to them, as nothing can be done for 30 or 60 days that there be no necessity for their being present, and I would suggest that this meeting be postponed for thirty days. This will save them trouble and expense."

Please notify our friends in Winston and Salem of the above letter. I will be in Greensboro Tuesday night and Wednesday morning and will in the absence of anything better move for a 30 days adjournment. I have written Messrs. Wilson, Leazer and Vaughan.

Yours very truly,
J. TURNER MOREHEAD,
President.

Leaksville, N. C., May 7, 1887.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

MR. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

A Sluggish Liver

Causes the Stomach and Bowels to become disordered, and the whole system to suffer from debility. In all such cases Ayer's Pills give prompt relief.

After much suffering from Liver and Stomach troubles, I have finally been cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. I always find them prompt and thorough in their action, and their occasional use keeps me in a perfectly healthy condition.—Ralph Weeman, Annapolis, Md.

Twenty-five years ago I suffered from a torpid liver, which was restored to healthy action by taking Ayer's Pills. Since that time I have never been without them. They regulate the bowels, assist digestion, and increase the appetite, more surely than any other medicine.—Paul Churchill, Haverhill, Mass.

INVIGORATED.

I know of no remedy equal to Ayer's Pills for Stomach and Liver disorders. I suffered from a Torpid Liver, and Dyspepsia, for eighteen months. My skin was yellow, and my tongue coated. I had no appetite, suffered from Headache, was pale and emaciated. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills, taken in moderate doses, restored me to perfect health.—Waldo Miles, Oberlin, Ohio.

Ayer's Pills are a superior family medicine. They strengthen and invigorate the digestive organs, create an appetite, and remove the horrible depression and despondency resulting from Liver Complaint. I have used these Pills in my family, for years, and they never fail to give entire satisfaction.—Otto Montgomery, Oshkosh, Wis. ††

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Wilkes Railroad Affairs.

The question of railroad subscription was before the Commissioners of Wilkes county again at their meeting in March. Messrs. J. A. Gray and G. M. Rose, of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad; Messrs. Theo. F. Kluttz and J. A. Ramsey representing the South Atlantic & Northwestern, and R. B. Glenn, representing the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad the branch from Greensboro to Salem (or in other words the Richmond & Danville interests) were all present. Messrs. Gray and Rose did not ask for an election on a subscription for their road. They said they earnestly desired to build to Wilkesboro and hope at some time to do so, but at present they are not able to do it and they held out no false hopes. Each of the other lines asked for an election on a subscription in its behalf, and the commissioners ordered an election on the 16th of June on a proposition to make a county subscription of $100,000 to the Richmond & Danville Winston extension, and an election on the 1st Thursday in August on a county subscription of $100,000 to the South Atlantic & Northwestern Railroad. The Richmond & Danville promises to begin work as soon as the subscription is voted it, and to finish to a point at or near Wilkesboro in 18 months. The other road promises to begin word as soon as possible after the subscription is voted and to finish to Wilkesboro in three years. The people in the eastern part of the county are in favor of the Richmond & Danville road and those in the western part in favor of the other. Until the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley dropped out, the three county commissioners were equally divided in their preferences between the three lines.—*Daily.*

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Dr. V. O Thompson's Drug Store, Winston, N. C.

—A business man in Salisbury made a business excursion in the country last week to hunt up delinquents on mortgages. The story he brings home is a sad one, too sad to relate. It may be said, however, that in his journey nearly every corn-crib he saw was empty. Many of the farmers are poorly prepared to make another crop. Some are completely destitute and want to put out their children to work for their food and clothing. They are unable to pay debts, and almost unable to live without assistance.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Envied by her Sex,

Is the fate of every lady with a bright, glowing countenance, which invariably follows the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

A CARD FROM GEO. E. VOGLER

Mr. Vogler is a citizen whose industry and probity have endeared him to his friends and won the respect of all who know him. He has written a letter concerning himself that will doubtless prove of great value to all who have had a similar misfortune as he describes. He also points out very clearly how such may surely find relief. His letter speaks for itself:

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Gentlemen:—My right leg has been a serious source of trouble to me for fifteen years. The veins became varicose: and from disordered blood, ulcers broke out at the ankle. These ulcers were very bad. I tried nearly every kind of blood medicine, but I got little or no relief until I began taking S. S. S. When I began four weeks ago, the leg was very swollen and painful at knee joint and ankle. Now the pain has disappeared, and the swelling has gone down.

S. S. S. has done me more good than all the blood medicines I ever took. Its effect on me was quick and delightful. I would not be without it for much more than its cost.

GEO. E. VOGLER.

Valuable treatise on all blood diseases mailed free on application to Swift's Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
4 inches.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. G. VEACH'S **Ajustable Ironing Stands**, for sale at A. C. Vogler's Furniture Store. They are highly recommended by numerous citizens of Salem.

—*Milk Shakes, Limeade, Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Raspberry Phosphates, Moxie and Ice Cold Soda Water* at ASHCRAFT & OWENS.

—*Alabastine* is a superior wall finish, handsome and cheaper than paper or paint. It will fill up the cracks in the wall killing all vermin For sale by ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston, N. C.

—We must think or be left in the lurch. This age is too fast to go in the steps of our daddies. With improved implements we can do a third more work. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE is at your service.

—*Ready Mixed Paints*, by half pint, quart or gallon, at ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Druggists, Winston, N. B.

—H. X. DWIRE, Liberty Street, Winston, offers GOOD FLOUR, MEAL and FEED and a general stock of GROCERIES, at low prices. Also CLOTHING at from $4 to $15 per suit. March 17–2m.

HATS.—Great display of fashionable STRAW HATS, at C. R. WELFARE'S, price 25, 35, 50 cents and up. Call and see them.

LEOPOLD'S "TWIN CITY" CIGAR.

These cigars are the most exquisite that can be made for the money. They are strongly and very expensively perfumed with Havana Tobacco, and are easily distinguished from all other 5c. cigars by their quality. Ask your dealers for them.
May 5—1m.

—*Royal Glue*, at wholesale and retail, by ASHCRAFT & OWENS, Winston.

—It is a fact that C. R. Welfare has Syrup at 25 cents per gallon, finer at 35, better at 45 and Excelsior drips at 50 cents. All those wishing to buy should call early. Another lot of the curiosity Porto Rico just received at 40 cents.
April 14–2t.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst., by Dr. Rondthaler, ELMER E. MILBURN to Miss MAGGIE BREITZ.

At the residence of the bride's father in Orange county, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Allison, ROBERT E. WAGGOMAN to Miss ALICE CHEEK. The bridal party arrived here on Wednesday morning, and are the guests of Mr. Waggoman's mother at the Salem Hotel building.

In Stokes county, JOSEPH NEIL to Miss FLORENCE ALLEN.

DIED.

In Mocksville, Davie county, April 24th, C. U. RICH, aged 60 years.

Obituary.

DANIEL SINK was born Sept. 25th, 1815, and died May 9th, 1887, aged 71 years, 7 months and 15 days. He was married to Elizabeth Yokely, on the 14th day of October, 1834, who survives him. To them were born 10 children, 4 of whom preceded him to the spirit land; leaving 6 children, 33 grand children and 7 great-grand children,—to all of whom he tried to leave a noble christian example, having embraced the Saviour and joined the church about 35 years ago. He died, as he lived, in the faith.

LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, we will sell

80 ACRES,

of land (more or less) lying on the waters of South Fork of Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of Samuel Woosley, T. Spaugh and others.

Sale to take place at the old Jesse Mock homestead on

Saturday, June 11th, 1887, 12 O'clock.

TERMS: One-third cash; balance in six months. Those wishing a good farm had better attend said sale.

A. B. MOCK, } *Executors of*
E. M. WEISNER, } *Jesse Mock, dec'd.*

May 12, 1887.

NOTICE.

The Board of Commissioners will meet on the last Friday (27th) of May for election of NIGHT WATCH and POLICEMAN, *Separately*, for the term beginning June 1, 1887.

Applications for the place must be handed in prior to said meeting.

L. N. CLINARD, *Sec'ty.*

Salem, N. C, May 6, 1887.

State of N. Carolina, } In the Superior Court.
FORSYTH COUNTY. }

James T. Lineback, as Administrator of Elizabeth Studdard, deceased.

against

Yancey Whicker and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Studdard, John E. Studdard, Charles B. Studdard and Elwood Studdard, are necessary party defendants in this action, and that they are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for 6 successive weeks in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., commanding the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, on the 13th day of May, 1887, to answer the complaint herein, demanding judgment for the sale of the lands of Elizabeth Studdard deceased, for assets to pay her debts; and let them take notice that if they fail to appear and answer the complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office, March 30th, 1887.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.

March 31st, 1887–6w.

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Registrar for Salem precinct, of an election to be held in Winston Township, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1887, to vote on Prohibition, the Registration book will be open for 30 days, beginning April 25th to June 4th, 1887, at my store.

Come and Register.

N. T. SHORE, *Registrar.*

Salem, N. C., April 21, 1887.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR JUNE WILL CONTAIN:

Susa Excavations. By Madame Jane Dieulafoy. Fully Illustrated.

Kentucky Pioneers. By Colonel John Mason Brown. Richly Illustrated.

Cage Birds. By Dr, T. W. Greene. Illustrated.

The Route of the Wild Irishman (North Wales.) By W. H. Rideing. Illustrated.

A Sheet of Paper. By R. R. Bowker. Illustrated.

Stephen Wycherlie. A Story by Howard Pyle. Ilustrated by the Author.

April Hopes. Part V. By W. D. Howells.

Narka. Part VI. By Kathleen O'Meara.

Mexican Notes. Part III. By C. D. Warner.

Social Studies. Second Series—*Continued.*

Railway Legislation. Py Prof. A. T. Hadley.

Editor's Easy Chair—G. W. Curtis.

Editor's Study—W. D. Howells.

Editor's Drawer—C. D. Warner.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. N. H. MEDEARIS.

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To our Customers and the Public:—The population of Winston was about 430 when our Mr. Hinshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and, in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

In our different departments can be found a

COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our store buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold *remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.*

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together with all the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail departments; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter Morehead continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

☞ We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SAPLING CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano,

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating less land, manuring more liberally and growing only fine tobacco. The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, as a producer of the desirable grades that are always saleable at good prices, is not excelled—while the Guano stands at the head of the list of fertilizers for general crops. The price of the Special Tobacco Manure will be lower than heretofore. ☞ *In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.*

CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this public statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

March 10, 1887–tf.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

STANTON & HOLTON,

STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST

Patent Roller Flour, White Corn Meal,

CORN CHOP, SHIP STUFF AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS,

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

The farmers will find it to their interest to call on us as we buy direct from headquarters, and can sell as cheap as anyone in town.

We are here to stay and expect by honest and fair dealings to merit the patronage of the entire community.

Don't forget the place, Starbuck Block, next door to Orinoco Warehouse.

Respectfully,

STANTON & HOLTON.

No. 10—March 10, 1887—3m.

NOTICE.

Susan Jones, } Application for Divorce.
vs. }
Jesse Jones. }

It appearing that after due diligence defendant in above entitled action cannot be found in the State, service by publication is hereby ordered to be made in the *People's Press* for six consecutive weeks; and let the defendant take notice that unless he appears at the court-house in Winston and answers or demurs to the complaint during the term of the Superior Court, beginning on the 4th Monday in May, 1887, notice will be made for the relief sought.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

April 14th, 1887—6w.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	65 to 70
Oats, " "	00 to 45
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 10 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 95
Beans, (white) " "	1 00 to 1 20
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 t0 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 12
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	11 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 10
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	80 to 1 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	15 to 20
Hay	50 to 68

Winston Tobacco Market.

The breaks are larger this week than at any time this year. Some improvement in quality.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 1.00 to $ 3.00
" Medium,	5.50 to 8.00
" Good,	9.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to 4.00
" Medium,	7.00 to 9.00
" Good,	11.50 to 16.00
Cutters.—Good,	18.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	28.00 to 32.00
Wrappers.—Common,	16.00 to 20.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	40.00 to 55.00
" Fine,	55.00 to 60.00

Organs and Pianos.

C. N. BROWN,

ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

Has constantly on hand several styles of the most popular and best

PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the market.

TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

Address C. N. BROWN,
Abbott's Creek. P. O., Davidson Co., N. C

WANTED

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Stings, Bites, Bruises, Bunions, Corns, Scratches, Sprains, Strains, Stitches, Stiff Joints, Backache, Galls, Sores, Spavin Cracks, Contracted Muscles, Eruptions, Hoof Ail, Screw Worms, Swinney, Saddle Galls, Piles.

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.

The Housewife needs it for general family use.

The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.

The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.

The Miner needs it in case of emergency.

The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.

The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.

The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.

The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.

The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.

The Railroad man needs it and will need it so long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.

The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.

The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.

Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.

Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.

Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CHOICE BOOKS.

Ben Hur, Fair God, Jess, Hornet's Nest, Miss Churchill Silence of Dean Maitland, Earnest Trifler, Lamplighter, Scudder's Stories and Romances, Burglars in Paradise.

Facsimile editions of
Herbert Temple, 1633,
The Complete Angler, 1653,
Pilgrim's Progress, 1678.

The above are quaint volumes and a typographical curiosity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS.

Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins and Mineral Cabinets.

Curious and valuable.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BLAIR'S STATIONERY

for Schools and Correspondence at Manu- Prices.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

10 CENT Dictionary. 10

A good pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language

FOR 10 CENTS.

All the new words with an Appendix of Abbreviations, New Rules for Spelling &c., &c., at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, N. C.

KEEP SWEET AND KEEP COOL.

ICE CREAM,
CREAM
SODA WATER,
FRUITS,
FRENCH AND PLAIN
CANDIES.

THE BEST 5, 10 & 25c. CIGARS

in the Twin Cities. Call at

D. H. KING'S.

RED FRONT,

WINSTON, N. C.

April 21—3m.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

Of Accounts of L. N. Clinard, Treasurer of Board of Commissioners of Salem.

1886. RECEIPTS.

May 1, To cash on hand.....$168.88
July 1, " Tax levy of 1886 5,548.37
Oct. 25, " Cash of Board of Trustees.........2,500.00
1887, April 25, To One half Fines during year..49.85
To S. F. Academy.............50.00
" Taxes of 1885 collected......53.82
" Taxes of 1886 unlisted......11.72
" Freight on hose refunded...6.94
" ½ cost Lemly's culvert......15.00
" ½ cost Fries & Fogle culv't 20.00
" Wood sold off street.........14.12—8,438.70

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Building the Engine House.............1,150.00
" Stoves, lamps etc., for same.............51 00
" Difference in exchange of Fire Engines.2,200.00
" New hose, work, &c. on engine.............503.28
" Work on streets..........1,891.88
" Police services.............444.25
" Lamp lighting.............200.00
" New lamps.............60.00
" Oil, posts, chimneys, &c.202.56
" Sewerage survey.............64.00
" Printing, lawyers fees, &c.............63.28
" Principal of Note..........500.00
" Interest and discounts.....98.66
" Street Commissioner.....100.00
" Secretary and Treasurer 150.00
" Fire Com. tax released..126.40
" Over and under age and error.............56.94
" Not liable and left town..73.20
" Bal. still due on taxes..449.69
" Cash on hand.............53.56—8,438.70

LIABILITIES.

Balance of former note to Board of Trustees....1,000.00
New note to Board of Trustees to pay for New Engine and hose.....2,500.00

Total.............3,500.00

We the undersigned, auditing committee have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of L. N. Clinard, Treasurer, and find them correct.

H. S. CRIST, } *Com.*
SAM'L E. BUTNER, }

R. B. KERNER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

The Summer Girl.

Oh! the summer girl, with her golden hair
And her robe of snowy lawn,
And her blushing cheeks is a vision as fair
As the summer morning's dawn.
Her cheeks are the blushing skies sun-kissed,
Her dress is the morning's fleecy mist,
Her eyes are the ocean's fathomless blue,
And her lips are the rosebuds fresh with dew.

—*Boston Courier.*

Marriages in Turkey.

The following is from Emile Julliard's article in the *Cosmopolitan* on "Life Beneath the Crescent:" Marriage receives scarcely more attention among the Turks than birth and death, and there is but little embarrassment from the administrative formalities that precede and accompany this solemn act in the West. There are no bans, no announcements, no registrations. A man obtains a wife just as he would buy a bouquet; but neither the buyer nor the seller, nor the intermediary, asks for a receipt. As it is forbidden a man to enter the harem of another (even if he were a near relative of the latter) to see a young woman and talk with her, there are no marriages for love and no engagements. One father meets another father, and says to him: "You have a son and I have a daughter. If the mother of your son knows my daughter, let us strike a bargain; if she does not know her, let them see each other, and then let us close up the business." The conditions are discussed, the dowry haggled over, then all the arrangements between the parents are made and the young people introduced to each other.

Let us add in passing, that among us the marriages that are contracted in the great capitals of Europe, especially in Paris, do not depart far from this programme. In France, however, a man is still allowed to behold the object for the acquisition of which negotiations are in progress. In Turkey this is forbidden; there, marriage is a lottery indeed.

Turkish girls are promised usually when they are very young, even at a tender age, when they are only three or four years old. If the young bride should happen to die before her marriage, or be required for the Sultan's harem—for it may be premised that this is a case that breaks all engagements, and is esteemed as a great honor by parents—the intended husband is not expected to weep over what he loses, for he has never seen it. When the young girl reaches her twelfth or thirteenth year, or somewhat later, her fourteenth year, she receives the nuptial blessing, and the husband cannot see the face of his wife until after the ceremony.

No woman, not even the wife, takes part in the solemnity of marriage, which is effected by proxy, delegated to an uncle or to an elder brother, often with a full beard, who plays the role of the bride. The parents of the couple sign the contract before the imam of their quarter, in the presence of a few friends, who act as witnesses. The nuptials are then celebrated by the families with a calmness and gravity that would be as suitable for a funeral as for a wedding.

The sexes never mingle at these festivals. The men take their pleasure in silence in their selamik; the women, a little more noisily—it is but natural—in the haremlik.

If the wife is too young or has delicate health, she is not entrusted to her husband. She is quickly shut up at her mother's, or at her mother-in-law's, sometimes for more than a year, until it shall please the latter to re-unite her with her husband. It even happens that the husband has had time to take a second wife before receiving his first.

It is not, however, always happiness that the young wife finds in her new situation, where she is often obliged to share with companions, and even with black and white slaves, the heart and the attentions of her husband. How often have the poor creatures exchanged their maiden seclusion, a captivity that a mother always knows how to make pleasant, for another seclusion more narrow, more severe, often aggravated by the neglect of her husband, or by the brutality and the bad treatment of a detestable guardian!

Fashion Notes.

Very fine jet beads are used for hat trimming.

Copper buttons are a novelty for outside garments.

The latest sun umbrellas look like so many huge posies.

A gold cord is one of the latest designs in jewelry for the neck.

There are a great many new braids in English, Neapolitan, Milan, and Tuscan straws, in chips and American straws.

The new applique lace looks very like embroidery and is a very dressy trimming for summer costumes of thin fabrics.

Surahs with a pin-head dot in white are quite new this season. They are of American manufacture and very wide.

Spangles are having a day of their own and appear in all sorts of impossible places from the shoes to the head-gear.

Aigrettes for the hair are invariably of a tuft of ostrich plumes in one or two shades; sometimes even three are allowable.

The white plush card case has an interlining of sachet powder which is delicate enough to just suggest an odor to the cards.

The ribs of the rich new parasols are tipped with tortoise shell, gilt or silver, after the old fashions in our grandmothers' times.

White dresses promise to be more generally worn than ever before, and many of the new materials are very dainty and beautiful.

Alys cloth is a new black dress material, and is the most desirable of all black fabrics. It has a silk warp and its softness and even texture render it suitable for the finest wear.

Beads of every color, pale pink, amber, blue and white, as well as jets, garnets, steel, silver and gold-lined beads that do not tarnish, are made into passementeries for trimming.

Leather buttons are the novelty in this important detail of the costume. These are an alligator skin or the smooth Russia leather and in large and small sizes, and are suitable for walking suits and jackets.

Gray and pale shades of tan are the popular colors for undressed kid gloves, and they must have three rows of heavy stitching on the back, and fastened with four rather large silvered or gilt metal buttons.

Bracelets are worn more than ever, and are out in a great variety of designs. New ones show a limoge enamel picture surrounded by pearls. A pretty conceit in the way of a bracelet was a flexible one of rubies, divided by glittering lines of diamonds.

Fashionable ladies will still wear their hair high this spring and summer. For ordinary wear the back hair is twisted on the top of the head with two loops forming a bow knot. For evening the hair is dressed high, the back hair waved slightly and puffed in graceful loops on the head.

Very few dress-makers remain faithful to the balayeuse. The lace or embroidered edging was often getting unsewn, and it was not an impossible thing to trip and fall over a straggling end. In its place two narrow flounces of silk, of the same color as the dress, are sometimes used, but more often nothing at all.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

One foolish act may uudo a man, and a timely one make his fortune.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.

If we do not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others will not be able to injure us.

What is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.

The worst prison is not of stone. It is of a throbbing heart, outraged by an infamous life.

Economy has the same effect upon our fortunes as good breeding has upon our conversation.

Courage is generally of the highest order, for the brave are prodigal of the most precious things.

Most people would succeed in small things, if they were not so commonly troubled with great ambitions.

True glory takes root, and then spreads; all false pretenses, like flowers, fall to the ground; nor can any counterfeit last long.

A beautiful woman is a practical poet, taming her savage mate, planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.

It is the close observation of little things which is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life.

In our spring-time every day has its hidden growths in mind, as it has in the earth when the little blades are getting ready to pierce the ground.

In the whole universe, there are no agents to work out the misery of a soul like its own fell passion; not the fire, the darkness, the flood or the tempest.

The Bibles in the National Library.

Frank G. Carpenter, in his article on "Uncle Sam's Book-Case," in the *Cosmopolitan*, says:

The National Library contains many rare and curious works. It has some of the most valuable books ever published in America, and among these is the first American Bible printed in a European tongue in this country. It it a German Bible which was printed at Germantown in 1743, and which Mr. Spofford bought at a book auction about two years ago. It is kept in a box-like case in one of the alcoves of the ground floor, and is truly a curiosity. Though not as thick as Webster's Dictionary, it weighs about as much, and though printed over one hundred and twenty years ago, it is still in good condition. It is about six inches thick and eight inches wide, by ten or twelve inches long. It is bound in oak boards covered with a rich brown leather, and on its corners there are heavy brass bosses with little heads jutting out of them to keep the leather from resting on the table. Its clasps are of leather with brass fasteners, and its paper, now yellow with age, is printed in queer old German type. The first page is in colors, and on the fly-leaves there are several genealogical records. It was originally owned by a German, but in 1798 it was bought by Enoch Rittenhouse, a member, I doubt not, of the old Rittenhouse family of Philadelphia.

Another Bible that the Library has, is that printed for the Indians by John Eliot in 1663. This is the first Bible printed in America. It was printed in Cambridge and in the Indian tongue. The Library has a chapter devoted to Bibles, and the chapter of theological works is the largest one in the Library. I looked at this big book-case of Bibles the other day; they are of all sizes and shapes, from the little vest-pocket editions to one big enough almost for a mounting-block for horses. They are in all dialects and languages, and the Chinese Bibles look like so many bunches of manilla wrapping-paper. The print of these Bibles is as queer as the languages in which they are printed, and they have every style of types from the illuminated script of the monks of the Middle Ages to the common print of to-day.

Peasants of the Azores.

With exports falling off and no manufacturing interests to speak of the condition of the Azorean peasantry is deplorable, writes a correspondent of the Boston *Herald*. To add to these evils most of the islands are over populated and wages are extremely low, unskilled labor at times commanding no more than fifteen or twenty cents of our money per day. Of course, the cost of living is very little, or people could not exist on these wages; but it is only a bare existence that the poorer classes obtain. Their food is of the coarsest description, their clothing confined to a few garments of cheap material, and their houses are almost bare of furniture. Many of these houses are unfloored, and have not even a table or chair. The women sit on rugs of native linen spread flat on the floor, and their children are allowed to run entirely naked or with one loose garment reaching from the shoulders to the hips.

It is no wonder that, under the circumstances, great numbers of the islander emigrate. Thousands have gone to the Sandwich Islands and to America, where the great majority settle in California, and more are going every year. The Portuguese laws regulating emigration are very strict, and no young man over eighteen years of age is allowed to go away unless he has served in the army, stood a draft, or will furnish bonds in $300 to come back and serve if drafted. These laws are frequently evaded, and the business of taking off "contraband" passengers by American whalers and other vessels are as common as smuggling.

A Remarkable Dog Story.

John Templeton is a blacksmith who owns a fine specimen of the English mastiff. Recently Mr. Templeton was working at his forge, putting a new steel in a pick. The new steel was slightly burned in the heating, and, instead of welding, flew in half a dozen pieces. One piece struck the blacksmith jnst above the right eye with such force as to fasten itself in firmly. The blacksmith staggered and fell backward. How long he was unconscious he does not know, but when he revived the dog lay almost in the middle of the shop crying almost like a human being, and rubbing his jaws in the dust of the floor. The piece of steel that had struck Mr. Templeton lay a short distance from the dog. The faithful brute had seized the hot steel with his teeth and drawn it from the frontal bone of Mr. Templeton's head. The dog's mouth was found to be badly burned.—*Albany Journal.*

The Tulip.

The varieties of the tulip are innumerable; and the florist's lists include many hundreds. In the East, before the 300 years of European cultivation had developed its susceptibility to these changes, gold and scarlet were its insignia of color, and the poets gave to the fiery splendor the language of love. On the banks of the Bosphorus, it is said, the tulip represents inconstancy as well as ardor; and those which grow wild in the fields of Byzantium, with "petals fiery red and centers black as though burnt," say to the captive beauty that she has kindled a heart with undying fervor.—*New York Post.*

An Exploded Theory.

The old theory that plants are unhealthy in the bedroom is an exploded one. It has been proved that they are positively beneficial, particularly in cases of invalids and consumptives, living plants actually imparting oxygen, and moisture to the atmosphere being particularly corrective in their influence when dry furnace heat must be depended upon.—*Detroit Tribune.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Clover and Timothy.

Clover and timothy are the main reliance of most farmers for meadows and pastures, with the hope that the natural grasses will "come in" and take the place of the kinds sown when they die out, as they often do in a few years. Clover scarcely survives longer than two years, and the timothy lingers along, gradually disappearing, until in a few years, on light soils, it is all gone. Where the aftermath of timothy is not pastured off, the roots will retain their hold on the soil longer; but when the crowns are left bare, it is not uncommon to see a whole field killed out in one winter. In very rich ground clover may be kept alive for several years, but it cannot be depended upon longer than for a second crop. More hay can be had from the usual seeding of clover and timothy than from any other. The clover occupies the first year almost exclusively; the following year it becomes thinner, and the timothy forms most of the crop each year afterward. Then its place is gradually taken by Red-top, Blue-grass, or the more common wire grass natural to all of the Eastern and Middle States.—*American Agriculturist.*

Odors in Milk.

We do not allude to the odors absorbed by the milk, but to those imparted to it immediately at the time of milking. Again we ask, as we have done before: "How many wash the udders of the cows before milking them?" Some will even read with astonishment our inquiry, for it is well known that all over this great country, with but few exceptions, the attendant goes to stalls and milks the cows without washing the udders, and carries the milk to the milk-room. Yet in the short period of time before the milk can even cool, it has received greater damage than can occur to it in any other manner.

In the first place, where the cows are kept in stalls, it is not an easy matter to have them drop the solid or liquid manures to the rear, and entirely out of the stall. Even then a portion may spatter upon the cow's bed, and if the cow adjusts herself for rest during the night she will probably get more or less of the offensive matter on her udder and teats. This cannot be prevented, and exists as a stern fact, as all well know that frequently the whole side of the body is covered with filth.

The cow also perspires, and though the perspiration may be insensible, yet every pore of her body is eliminating odors, matter being exuded that is really injurious. There is no more direct channel downward for this eliminated matter than that which leads to the udder and teats. True, a portion may evaporate, but there is, nevertheless, a proportion on those parts.

A cow also sheds her hair, or rubs off some of it from her skin. In doing so she also looosens more or less dirt from her hide, which may be as easily dusted upon the udder as elsewhere, while the loosened hairs find a lodgment also wherever they fall. Then there is the saliva from the tongue when she licks herself, to say nothing of the kicks and scraches received from the feet, which throw filth in every direction.

Will the dairyman remove this filth with the strainer? It is an impossibility for him to do so even if he strained the milk a hundred times. The strainer may arrest the hairs, but the moist hand of the milkman will remove the dirt from the teats and lower part of the udder, which will dissolve, and they can no more be strained out than cream. The beginning of improving dairying is at the pail, and plenty of water, clean hands, a dry towel, and a good washing of the udder and teats is the first essential.—*Farm, Field, and Stockman.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

The well-fed tree is likely to prove the long-lived tree.

Keep all the suckers that start from the roots of trees removed. They not only make the tree very unsightly, but will injure its growth.

An extensive fruit grower, who has set 30,000 trees, says, as to peaches, pears and plums, he prefers them at one year old, and apples at two years.

When cleaning the perches in the poultry house it is necessary to apply the mixture of kesosene oil and grease to the under side as well as the top.

Experience has conclusively shown that the public taste for fruit keeps pace with the increased production. Desirable fruit products are now almost constant articles of diet.

In Northern climates gardens and orchards should be screened from the cold winds by good hedges. The protection thus afforded is much better than high walls.

The farmer who raises but a limited number of swine should make it a point to have them of one of the quick-growing breeds that will grow to medium size and fatten between, say March and New Year, or earlier.

E. Williams, of New Jersey, is of the opnion that while variableness in quality of fruits is generally attributed to poor culture, uncongenial soil or soil lacking in fertility, there are times when inferior quality is beyond the skill of the cultivator and entirely due to the season.

Of course you've been told twenty times to plant plum trees in your poultry yard; but here is something new. Spread a lattice-work of laths upon the ground with the stem of the tree in the centre, and tack the laths together where they cross. This relieves the hens of the work of having to scratch the roots, and gives them more time to look after curculios.

Farms in some sections of Pennsylvania maintain the fertility of their soils by applying 100 bushels of slacked lime to the acre once in five years. It is said that fields which have been subjected to this treatment for the past 100 years are as productive now as when the experiment was first tried. This application depends for its value much upon the original character of the soil.

The soil of woods is covered with mosses and layers of leaves in different stages of decomposition, which act as sponges in retaining the water for the gradual supply of springs. If we destroy a grove around a spring on the hillside we not only lose a supply of pure water, but we may also cause the little mill on the creek, fed in part by this same spring, to be abandoned.

Salt itself is too strong for hogs; mixed with ashes it is still more so. They will eat but very little in that way. Put one gallon of salt to about two gallons of strong wood ashes put in a tight trough, then put in three or four gallons of water. Do not put in anything to encourage them to eat it, as they will eat enough anyway. Keep this mixture by your hogs all the time, and you will not have many sick hogs, if any.

The following preparation applied to the surface will prevent any rusting on ploughs or any other metal surface. Melt one ounce of resin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust, and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again.

A philosophical old farmer says: "I never knew a whistling laborer who gave any trouble about his food, lodging or any little extra work. Such men are generally kind and genial to children and to animals of all degrees; they come around them without fear. Generally such men have cleer consciences, clean tongues and morals, and are safer among the young people than the majority of strolling hands are, whose presence among them, when not guarded, is pollution and perdition. The moral is obvious. When engaging a farm hand, keep your eyes open for one who whistles."

No garden, however richly stocked with bedding and bulbous plants, is replete without the roses. There are three species which ought to be in every collection. Hybrid perpetuals, hybrid teas, and the polyantha roses, as all these are perfectly hardy. The hybrid teas, as yet but little known, being a cross between the hybrid perpetuals and the tender, lovely teas, combine the beauty and fragrance of the one with the hardiness and largeness of bloom of the other. They are also constant bloomers, the true perpetuals. The polyantha roses, also of late introduction, are the miniature rose; profuse in flowering and very sweet. We have tested these two species of roses for two winters, and they have proved perfectly hardy.

Why Arctic Animals are White.

Wherever all the world around is remarkably uniform in color and appearance, all the animals, birds, and insects alike necessarily disguise themselves in its prevailing tint to escape observation. It does not matter in the least whether they are predatory or defenceless, the hunters or the hunted; if they are to escape destruction or starvation, as the case may be, they must assume the hue of all the rest of nature about them. In the arctic snows, for example, all animals, without exception, must needs be snow-white. The polar bear, if he were brown or black, would immediately be observed among the unvaried ice-fields by his expected prey, and could never get a chance of approaching his quarry unperceived at close quarters. On the other hand, the arctic hare must equally be dressed in a snow-white coat, or the arctic fox would too readily discover him and pounce down upon him off-hand; while, conversely, the fox himself, if red or brown, could never creep upon the unwary hare without previous detection, which would defeat his purpose. For this reason, the ptarmigan and the willow grouse become as white in winter as the vast snow fields under which they burrow; the ermine changes his dusky summer coat for the expensive wintry suit beloved of British Themis; the snow-bunting acquires his milk-white plumage; and even the weasel assimilates himself more or less in hue to the unvarying garb of arctic nature. To be out of the fashion is there quite literally to be out of the world; no half measures will suit the stern decree of polar bigotry; strict compliance with the law of winter change is absolutely necessary to success in the struggle for existence.

Now, how has this curious uniformity of dress in arctic animals been brought about? Why, by that unyielding principle of Nature which condemns the less adapted for ever to extinction, and exalts the better adapted to the high places of her hierarchy in their stead. The ptarmigan and the snow-buntings that look most like the snow have for ages been least likely to attract the unfavorable attention of arctic fox or prowling ermine; the fox or ermine that came most silently and most unperceived across the shifting drifts has been most likely to steal unawares upon the heedless flocks of ptarmigan and snow-bunting. In the one case protective coloring preserves the animal from himself being devoured, in the other case it enables him the more easily to devour others. And since "eat or be eaten" is the shrill sentence of nature upon all animal life, the final result is the unbroken whiteness of the arctic fauna in all its developments of fur and feather.—*Cornhill.*

Emperor William's Style of Life.

While at home in the palace at Berlin Emperor William breakfasts at 7:30 o'clock every morning, invariably using coffee, with a large allowance of milk, and bread without butter. Weather permitting, he takes walking exercise daily before luncheon, which is served at 1 o'clock. Boiled crabs is a favorite dish at this meal, and is partaken of with great relish. Between luncheon and dinner, affairs of state are attended to for three hours and sometimes longer. Then he rests until it is time to dress for dinner. The fixed hour for this is 4. Every morning the chief cook submits the bill of fare for approval. It usually consists of five courses. The Emperor has a decided preference for plain food. He is liberal in the use of fruit, and drinks mineral water procured from a natural spring.

A cup of tea, without bread or cake, is the only refreshment he takes between dinner and bedtime. He makes a point of resting half an hour after breakfast and luncheon, and an hour after dinner. When there are guests invited to dinner they meet him in an ante-chamber. A quarter of an hour is spent in chatting. He then leads the way to the dining room. The invitations are always sent out at an early hour, and the seats discussed with the Court Marshal. When there are no guests the Emperor dines with the Empress, and the cook takes orders from her.

In summer, while at Gastein or some other watering place, the Emperor goes to the bathroom at 7:30 o'clock in the morning. He breakfasts at 8 and walks at 10, accompanied by a personal adjutant and special attendant. Luncheon is served at 11. Between 12 and 3 he confers with the officers of the civil and military cabinets who are in waiting. Dinner is served at 4. It consists of soup, fish, boiled beef, two entrees, dessert and fruit. All the members of the imperial suite attend. At 6 o'clock he takes a carriage ride, makes a social call and chats for an hour longer. He is never out of bed later than 10 o'clock.—*Herald of Health.*

The Cat-Bird.

In an article on "Virginia Birds" P. S. Hunter says in the *Southern Bivouac*: When the spring has advanced a little more, and the dogwoods and spiræas are mingling their snowy blossoms with the pink and crimson of the red-buds and pyrus japonicas, there appears a little summer visitor, which is most undeservedly unpopular. It is the cat-bird. He is a bluish bird with black wing and tail feathers and piercing black eye. Although not a crested bird, the dark color of feathers on top of his head produces the appearance of a neatly finished cap, and a brown spot under his body, revealed distinctly when the bird is in flight, form an effective contrast to the solidity of the other two colors blended in his plumage. The unpopularity of the cat-bird arises perhaps from a discordant scream, which it utters on the approach of any enemy toward its nest, and as its most dreaded and deadly foe is the snake, and this cry of indignation and terror is oftenest provoked by this reptile, the cat-bird has been vulgarly accused of "calling snakes," although in point of fact no apparition could be more unwelcome to the poor bird. Seated upon a bough or shrub of some thickly growing variety of tree, the cat-bird bursts into songs of exquisite and varied sweetness. Uttering a few low, rich notes of suppressed prelude, its cadences gradually change to swelling strains of most enchanting melody, and no song-bird in Virginia is more persistent in its musical exercises during its whole sojourn with us. Threads, bits of rag and paper are eagerly appropriated by the cat-bird for its nest, which is built where it can be sheltered by the densest foliage, and contains five eggs of a vividly green color.

Portland, Me., shipped last year to England 87,000 barrels of apples, and expect to send over 100,000 barrels this year.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A compound of common salt, alum, soluble glass and tungstate of soda is successfully used in Austria and Switzerland for the extinction of fires.

Preliminary tests have shown that iron cooled while a strong current of electricity was passing through it was increased fully one-half in tensile strength and ductility.

M. Lacombe, a Frenchman, has succeeded in taking long-distance photographs by fixing a telescope in front of the objective of the camera. The apparatus promises usefulness to tourists and other amateurs.

French physicians claim to have found out by experiments upon rabbits that tuberculosis may be cured by the administration of tannin. Over fifty cases of phthisis have been treated by giving tannin in doses of from two to four grams daily, and improvement was perceptible in two weeks, the patients increasing in weight.

Professor Davidson says that the Lick telescope will unvail stars of one-degree fainter magnitude than can be detected by the instruments now in use. This would be no small gain. A correspondingly increased power ought to add to our knowledge of Mars, which is the planet of most immediate interest to observers on this globe.

Dr. Guillassee of the French navy, in a paper on typhoid fever, says: "Coffee has given us unhoped-for satisfaction; after having dispensed it, we find, to our great surprise, that its action is as prompt as it is decisive. No sooner have our patients taken a few tablespoons of it than their features become relaxed, and they come to their senses. The next day the improvement is such that we are tempted to look upon coffee as a specific against typhoid fever.

The vibrations of even severe earthquakes, says Professor G. H. Darwin, are very short. Brick and stone chimneys will be shattered by one of a quarter of an inch. As a rule, the disturbance originates from one and a half to seven miles below the surface, and very rarely at greater depths. Earthquakes occur on steeply sloping shores, and are most frequent in winter, when the changes in barometric pressure are greatest. The moon, also, probably has some influence. The weight of the air and of the tides act upon the situation as a trigger upon a gun. The internal heat of the earth is doubtless the moving cause, and the gradual uneven shrinkage of the surface its manifestation.

The extreme delicacy of the sense of smell in man has been shown by a series of interesting experiments by Messrs. Fisher and Penzoldt. In an empty room of some two hundred and thirty cubic metres capacity, and tightly closed, a small quantity of the particular substance to be detected was thoroughly mixed with the air, and the observer then admitted. Among the different substances which were tested in this manner, it was found that the very smallest amount recognizable was .01 of a milligram of mercaptan. This quantity diffused through the room sufficed to make its distinctive character appreciable in the small volume of air coming in contact with the nerves of the nose, from which it was estimated that the 1,400,000,000 part of a milligram of this substance was recognizable—an infinitesimal quantity, passing conception, but which science declares to be a fact.

Heirs to a Great Inheritance.

There is a family living in the interior of Pennsylvania who, for generations, have been set apart from the rest of the community. There is a popular idea that they are destined to good fortune. Their neighbors talk of the unfailing luck of the P——s; it is suspected that they were all "Mascottes."

The women are invariably the centre of the social circle to which they belong; as children or old women they are surrounded with friends; the men are sought as business partners, as counsel, as physicians, or pastors. Whatever may be his trade or occupation, the world always has a place ready for one of the P——s.

Yet they do not, as a race, possess exceptional intellectual strength, or great fortune. The one quality which distinguishes them from others is a capacity for seeing the best of every incident of life and of making the best of that. This gives them a fine high courage in little or great ills, and an imperturbably sweet, sunny temper. It was one of this family who, upon losing both legs at the battle of Chancellorsville, exclaimed: "What luck that it wasn't my arms!"

Another member of the family accompanied one of the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. When the crew was reduced to starvation diet, "P—— declared," says the record, "that the pemmican was the finest flavored pemmican he had ever known. Only his jokes and hopefulness kept us from despair."

The P——s are heirs to a great inheritance. Many other legacies come to men from their ancestors—money, honorable position, keen wit, refined tastes, a genius for authorship, for executive work, for music, art, or oratory. Some of these things no effort or labor will give to us if we are born without them. But the resolute persistence in looking at the bright side of life, the sunny, kindly temper, are within the reach of the most morose and bilious man.

"My body," said the old poet, "must walk the earth. But I can put wings to my soul, and plumes to my hardest thought."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Staked Plain of Texas.

The staked plain of Texas—Llana Estacado—forms part of the Western plateau of the State. The name is given from the great number of bare yucca stems seen there resembling stakes. This plain extends from the head-waters of the Colorado, Brazos, and Red rivers on the east, to the Red Pecos in New Mexico on the west, and from the valley of the Canadian on the north to the Pecos on the south. Its surface is gently undulating, but owing to lack of water there is almost a total absence of vegetation. The yucca is the only plant that grows there, and this but scantily; there are no trees, and in the summer the feeble crop of grass dries up. It is said that the traveler can track his way across the staked plain by the skeletons lying there of those who have perished of thirst in the journey across. The general level of the plain is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A. C. White, Agent, D. & T. R. R., Zenia, Ohio, writes: Red Star Cough Cure is a most efficient remedy for bronchitis; the first dose relieved me." Price twenty-five cents.

THE Russian Empress is one of the most active of women. She rises early and goes to bed late, walks a great deal, reads enormously, is passionately fond of dancing and dress, and still finds time for works of charity, which she generously patronizes.

July, 1881, wrote Thos. P. Glester, Ho'yoke, Mass.: "In three days cured an abscess on my arm with St. Jacobs Oil." October 29, 1886, he says: "Was entirely cured of the terrible suffering by it." Price fifty cents.

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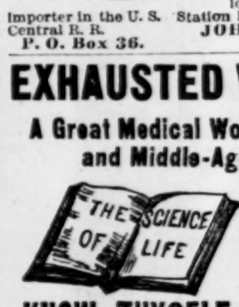
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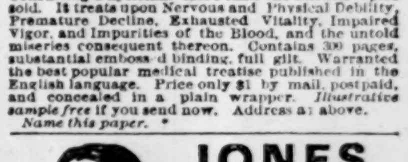


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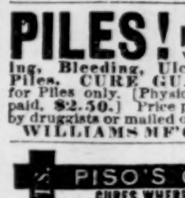
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